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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. IV. NO. 177 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

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(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
	July				
29th	,,	Salsette	6900	Mongolia	10000
5th	Aug.	Mandala	8000	...	...
12th	,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
19th	,,	Kashmir	9000	...	...
27th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	...	...
10th	,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	,,	Khyber	9000	...	...
24th	,,	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagova	7000	...	...
8th	,,	Karmala	9000	...	...
15th	,,	Khiva	9000	...	...
22nd	,,	Arabia	8000	...	...
29th	,,	Nellore	7500	...	...

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
22nd	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
26th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamer	Destination
5th Aug.	Karod	East & South Africa via Colombo.
21st ,,	Linga	Karachi direct.

For later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

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LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

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SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Horaby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Paris	A & C	9000		1st Aug.
City of Marseilles	A & C	8250		17thAug.

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Marseilles	555	863	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool	600	90	452	676
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Special rates by B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

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GAZDAR & CO.,
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BOMBAY
BATH TUBS, LAVATORIES. URINALS,
BATHROOM FITTINGS, ETC.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital	Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital	Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital	Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve	Fund M...	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

SHIPPING.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5296	13th July	27th July
Yebosi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4093	23rd July	2nd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	2nd Aug.	13th Aug.
Moyeri Maru	M. Taniguchi	3773	10th Aug.	22nd Aug.
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	15th Aug.	29th Aug.
YmatagataMaru	C. Hori	3709	18th Aug.	29th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Malay Maru	4515	S. Nemoto	23th July	27th July
Saigon Maru	4358	Y. Yamamoto	28th July	5th Aug.
Inaho Maru	3939	D. Ogawa	29th July	7th Aug.
Java Maru	4499	S. Yanagi	4th Aug.	10th Aug.
Indo Maru	5311	K. Tashiro	22nd Aug.	31st Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

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THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.
Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes,
Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.
FELICE CORNAGLIA
CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.
Telegrams "Cornaglia" Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:

26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisumu
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—

The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.

Agents in Mauritius:

Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,900 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Francequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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J. S. Gaskell Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and feel.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on applications. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

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The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
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THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA.
LIMITED

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882 on 21st December.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 30,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 15,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS: 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balance over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.
DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods. Rates on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS allowed on approved securities at favourable rates.
Purchase and Sale of securities at best rates available effected WITHOUT COMMISSION.
DETAILED Rules and further particulars on application.
AUDITORS, Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co., Chartered Accountants, act as weekly Auditors of the Bank.

HEAD OFFICE:
Alice Building, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
POCHKHANAWALA,
Manager.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED," "TO LET" AND "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line, (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

SEEKER LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 568B

ASTROLOGER Mr. HANUMANPARSAD PANDE, KASHIWALA, Thakordwar Road, Jeteker's Chawl, Bombay, foretells Teji, Mandi with exact figure showing annas and pies for cotton, silver, shares, etc., (Time 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.). 4754

WANTED

WANTED a Professor of Philosophy.—Apply by letter immediately with testimonials to PRINCIPAL, St. Paul's College, Calcutta. 1082

AN energetic graduate wants tutions or employment as tutor-companion in families.—Apply Box No. 996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4762

WANTED—Second-hand ENCYCLOPAEDIA of "Forms and Precedents." Apply to Box No. 10, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1080

WANTED a medium-powered Motor Cycle must be of well-known make and recent pattern. With or without S. C. Moderate price.—F. C. BAKER, I.P., Aligarh. 1083

WANTED.—CANVASSERS and TRAVELLING AGENTS for the Charntar's Amrit Bindu. Apply for terms to:—The MANAGER, Amrit Bindu Office, Nadiad. 4741

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE—Wanted immediately for Abadan, six junior Assistant SUPERVISORS with knowledge of ship construction work. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem with free accommodation and rations. Applicants must be of active habits and used to handling Indian labour. Apply to THE DIRECTOR of the Royal Indian Marine, Bombay. 4748.

WANTED—Soon an experienced and able GRADUATE for the combined post of HEAD MASTER of the WANKANER HIGH SCHOOL and EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY, Wankaner State. Apply sharp to H. H. the Paj Saheb of WANKANER with copies of testimonials, stating experience, age, nationality, optional subjects, salary expected and the latest time of joining. 4733

WANTED.—Applications are invited by a well established Indian Life Assurance Company for

(a) CHIEF AGENTS for each of the district towns of the Bombay Presidency,

(b) ORGANISERS to organise and start agency offices,

(c) AGENTS, CANVASSERS and Office Assistants for Bombay. None but qualified, steady and trained men need apply. Good openings to good men. Chief Agents will have to furnish security. Apply stating past experience, capacity for work etc., to Box No. 993, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4740

WANTED—For the Government Engineering School, Nagpur, an Assistant to teach up to the Sub-Overseer stage in all Civil Engineering subjects, with special qualifications in Surveying, Drawing, and Estimating, and experience in teaching. Preference will be given to a practical man. Salary, Rs. 100—10—150 per mensem.

Applications, with recent testimonials, should reach the undersigned before July 25th.

M. OWEN,
1080 Principal.

THE HINDU COLLEGE, DELHI—APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of the Principal of the College. The applicant must be a distinguished M.A., or M.Sc., and should state full qualifications and also the subjects he may lecture on. Salary Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 according to qualifications.

Only experienced men need apply.

Applications should reach the undersigned by 31st July 1916. The selected applicant will have to join on the 7th October 1916.

SHIV NARAIN, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader Chief Court, Delhi,
Secretary Managing Committee,
1081 Hindu College, Delhi.

WANTED

WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOK-KEEPER for a limited Company. Practical man need apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1030

WANTED—Immediately a few Flat cards, Draw frames, Slubbers Inter and Rovers also Ring Twist and weft frames one line Blowroom seven Bowl Calender, other Spinning, weaving machinery. Write to

MR. MOTILAL PANPALIA,
C/o Seth Bachhraj Jamnalal,
185/7, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
4752

WANTED.—For No. 1, General Medical Store Depot, Basrah.

1 CLERK capable of compiling ledgers and conversant with nomenclature of medicines and surgical instruments.

2 PACKING CLERKS.

1 RECEIVING CLERK.

1 TYPIST and DESPATCHER.

Only really competent men should apply, stating salary required and forwarding copies of former testimonials to:—The D.A.D.M.S. (Mobn) 6th (Poona) Division, Area, Poona. 4757

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—No. 3 Rice huller and Polisher of Messrs. Batliboi & Co., KESHRINATH DADOBA, Worli, Bombay. 4755

TRY a box of "MORNING STAR" BLACK HAIR DYE. Second to None. 1/8 Post free. The Agent, 18, Back Street, Fort. 4753

SADDLE, gentleman's for sale, used one month, now better than new complete with all necessary gear. Rupees 30.

COWLES.
Tramway Co., Ltd., Baroda.
4734

FOR SALE.—HOSIERY MACHINERY of the Lucky Woollen and Cotton Hosiery Factory at Parel Bhoiwada Cross Road, in working order. Machinery can be viewed from 3 to 5 p.m. (S.T.). 4677

APPLES, PEARS—Orders registered, 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON Kulu. 4504

FOR SALE—Immoveable properties in the best centre locality of Bombay Freehold Fazandari and Leasehold from Rs. 50,000 to 6,00,000. For particulars apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

FOR SALE—Tinker Shanton LANCASHIRE BOILER 26 by 6½. Pressure 125 and Marshall Sons & Co., trip gear valve Engine Cylinders high and low 10 by 17½ Stroke 24, Revolutions 125. BEJONJI and JALBHOY DHAUBHOORA Co., Bulsar. 4760

EMPTY BEER BOTTLES for Breweries, Manufacturers etc.—Offers are invited for the DAILY purchase of approximately 2,000 dozen empty Beer Bottles and Pints. Also 10,000 dozens of the same now on hand to be disposed of at once at reasonable price. Offers to be quoted to Box No. 995, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4761

FOR SALE.—One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 19 Killowatt, 100 Volts and Belt Drive, Direct Current, maker J. P. Hall.

One ELECTRIC DYNAMO MACHINE, 11 Killowatt, 230 Volts, Direct couple to a Steam Engine at 100 lbs. pressure. Makers—Union Electric Co. Apply to the

MANAGER,
Crown Mill, Parel.
4607

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—Deolali—CAMP VIEW, Nasik Road. For rent, etc., apply Mr. CAMA, c/o "Bombay Chronicle." 1090

TO BE LET—58, Medows Street, above Dhunamul Chellaram Jewellers, two spacious ROOMS for an office, specially suitable for a photographer's or Artist's Studio. Rent Rs. 110. 4758

NOTICES.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

TO POLICY-HOLDERS, AGENTS AND ALL CONCERNED.

IS hereby given that Mr. E. F. Halliwell having resigned his appointment as Resident Secretary at Bombay and severed his connection with the Company, the Management have decided for the better working of the Company and to facilitate the transaction of business and avoid unnecessary delays to themselves assume from 1st August 1916, direct control from the Head Office in Calcutta of the business, agents and territories hitherto controlled by the Bombay Office.

All Policy-holders and Agents should therefore in future communicate direct with the Managing Agents at the undernoted address.

Policy-holders presently paying their premiums to Local Agents may continue to do so until further notice or they may remit to the Calcutta Office direct as they may prefer.

By order of the Board,
MARTIN & Co.,
Managing Agents.
6 and 7, Clive Street,
Calcutta, 10th July, 1916. 4701

NOTICES

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

FOUR AND-A-HALF PER CENT. DEBENTURE LOAN, 1916.

TWENTY YEARS—Rs. 25,00,000.

REPAYABLE 1st NOVEMBER, 1936.

TENDERS TO BE RECEIVED UP TO 1 p.m. (S.T.) ON THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST 1916.

With the sanction of the Government of India, and by virtue of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, as from time to time amended, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent in the aggregate of Rs. 25 lakhs.

2. The Trustees reserve to themselves the right of refusing all or any of the tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Trustees, provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

3. These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required; they will be repayable at par to the holder in twenty years from 1st November 1916, and will bear interest at 4½ per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 1st May and 1st November in every year.

4. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent of the amount applied for. In the case of accepted tenders interest will be allowed on the deposit from the date of allotment. The balance of 95 per cent shall be paid on or before 31st October 1916 but interest in respect thereof will only accrue from the date of payment in full.

5. The application deposit will be returned (without interest) if no allotment is made. If the tender is accepted, the application deposit, together with the accrued interest thereon, will be forfeited if the allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st October 1916.

6. Tenders will be received by the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, up to one o'clock p.m. (S.T.) on Thursday 10th August 1916, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Port Trust.

7. Each Tender should be enclosed with the five per cent deposit in a sealed cover superscribed "Tender for the Bombay Port Trust 4½ per cent Loan of 1916."

8. Printed forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Chief Accountant, Port Trust, at whose office a form of the Debenture to be issued can be seen.

9. Under Section 41 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures will form a charge on the Trustees' revenue prior to the charge for interest on any portion of the Trustees' debt to Government which may, from time to time be owing.

10. In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Bombay High Court has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Bombay under the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Madras, Punjab, Coorg, Sind and Lower Burmah.

By order of the Trustees,
J. TYERS,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 25th July 1916.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....

hereby tender for Rupees.....
of Bombay Port Trust Debentures of the above Loan and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised at the rate of Rupees.....
Annas.....for every Hundred Rupees alloted to me.

I enclose Rupees*.....
and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before the 31st October, 1916, in terms of the Trustees' Notification.

I require the amount in.....
Debentures of Rupees.....each.

(Signature) .....

(Address) .....

*NOTE.—This should be 5 per cent. of the amount tendered for.

To be presented at the office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Port Trust, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay, before 1 p.m. (S.T.) on 10th August 1916. 4763.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHAN BAHADUR NUSSERWANJI R. MEHTA the sole surviving executor and trustee of the Last Will and Testament of Mr. N. N. Pochaji deceased, of Karachi has contracted to sell to the undersigned a piece or plot of land bearing registered No. 1 plus 33, D Survey Sheet C-3 containing by admeasurement 869 square yards or thereabouts situate in Machi Meani Quarter of the City of Karachi with buildings thereon free from all liens, incumbrances, claims and demands whatsoever.

Any person havng any right, title, interest, claim or demand by way of sale, mortgage, lien, charge, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make it known to the undersigned within 15 days from this date, failing which the sale will be completed thereafter free from the same.

TIRATHDAS LUNIDARAM,
UDHAVDAS TARACHAND,
Trustees Shikarpur Panchayet.
Bombay Bazaar,
Karachi, 22nd July, 1916. 4707

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 1st proxime that day being a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 25th July, 1916. 4736

NOTICES.

SALE OF COTTON AND SILK MILLS

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MILL OWNERS.

PURSUANT to the directions contained in the Order dated 13th day of March, 1916, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in suit No. 554 of 1915 (Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal vs. The Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd., in liquidation and others, and under the instructions of Mr. R. D. Sethna and Mr. J. P. De Souza, the Joint Liquidators of the said Poona Cotton and Silk Manufacturing Co., Ltd. in liquidation, the undersigned will put up for sale at the mill premises at Poona, by PUBLIC AUCTION on SUNDAY, the 20th day of August, 1916, at 4 p.m., the whole of the said Poona and Cotton Silk Mills including all the lands (except those given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Co., Ltd.) buildings machinery and appurtenances thereto free from all incumbrances as per the following description.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land (except that given on lease to the Poona Swadeshi Weaving Company Limited) admeasuring 23 acres or thereabouts with the Mill Buildings Engine and Boiler house Chimneys Flues Machines, Store Rooms, Dye Houses, Bungalows, Godowns and Sheds and other buildings and Structures standing thereon situate at Poona in the District and Collectorate of Poona and which have been numbered by the Collectors of land Revenue under No. 17 (part) No. 18 (part) and No. 19 and which have been assessed by the Municipal Assessor under No. 217 and are bounded on the North by the River Mulla on the South by a Public Road on the West by Fields, and on the East also by fields.

For particulars and conditions of Sale apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors for the Liquidators at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and also to the office of the Liquidators in the Mill premises at Poona on and after the 20th day of July instant.

The property will be kept open to view for intending purchasers 8 days before the date of Sale from 12 noon to 4 p.m. every day.

LUDHA EBRAIM & CO.,
4674 Poona.

NOTICE.

RE: The INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY, Ltd., (in voluntary liquidation).

NOTICE—Is hereby given in pursuance of Sec. 217 of the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1913 that a general meeting of the members of the abovenamed Company will be held at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, in the office of Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhoddas, Attorneys of the Liquidator on the 30th day of August 1916, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of having an account laid before them showing the manner in which the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator and also of determining by extraordinary resolution the manner in which the books of accounts and documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed.

Dated this 24th day of July, 1916.

MAZANBHAI PURTAPCHAND,
Liquidator.
261, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.
Before me.
RANJIT KALABHAI DALLUBHAI,
Hon. Magistrate 1st Class, Surat.
4759

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the heirs of PITEMBER AKHERAM and DAVE KHIMJI DURGASHANKER and BHAIDAS DHARSEY carrying on business in Bombay under the style and firm of Vishweshwar Manilal has been dissolved as from the 30th of Chaiter Vad Samvat 1972, from which date the said Dave Khimji Durgashanker has retired from the said firm. All the assets of the said firm including the said firm's share in the firm of Bhowanishanker Pitamber have been taken over by the said Bhaidas Dharsey and the heirs of Pitamber Akheram who will carry on the said business as usual and who will recover the outstandings and pay the debts due to the firm, and who will be responsible for the contracts entered into in the name of Vishweshwar Manilal from Chaiter Vad 30th 1972 up to date.

Dated this 25th day of July, 1916.

JAMSEDJEE, RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for the heirs of Pitamber Akheram and Bhaidas Dharsey.
4764

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, Church Gate, Bombay, up to 12 noon (S. T.) on MONDAY, 7th August, 1916, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st March, 1916, and 31st August, 1916, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate, 20th July, 1916. 4750

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

THE 1st August, 1916, being a public holiday (Ramzan-Id) Week-End Return Tickets will be available for completion of the return journey up to 12 noon on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1916.

2. In the cases mentioned in paras (a), (c), (e), (f) and (i), page 101 and footnote, page 102 of the current Coaching Guide, the Week-End return tickets will be available for completion of the return journey by the trains and times specified on Wednesday, the 2nd August, 1916.

W. H. SCOTT,
for General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1916. 262

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the shareholders of PARMANAND HIRALAL & COMPANY, LIMITED, (in liquidation) will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1916, at the registered office of the Company situated at 19, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, to receive the report and account of the winding up of the Company by the liquidator, shewing how the winding up has been conducted and the property of the Company has been disposed off. 4751

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1235.
Residence Tele. No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF FALKLAND ROAD, AND CAWASJI PATEL TANK STREET, OUT SIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Mr. Waman Wasudeo Muranjan, the Transferee of Mortgage, Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will, on SATURDAY, the 19th day of August, 1916, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Maheboob Nasrudin Khatwatey and Bai Vajeerbai wife of Oosman Nasrudin Khatwatey the under mentioned property in exercise of power of sale reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 17th day of October, 1889 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and Wasoodeo Balaji of the other part.

PARTICULARS:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or ground together with the building standing thereon situate, lying and being at Falkland Road without the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2307 and Street No. 6, and containing by admeasurement 150 5/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by a public passage, on or towards the West by a sweepers passage, on or towards the North by a Gully and beyond that by the house of Ganga Naikkin and on or towards the South by a gulley and beyond that by the house of Gowlee Laxman.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to Messrs. Mulji and Thakoredas Attorneys for the Transferee of Mortgage, at their office at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

BENNETT & CO.

No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 15, New Marine Lines, very valuable and handsome teak and black household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, large dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumbwaiters, drawing room sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, table ornaments, wall and table clocks, fancy teapoys, screens, easy chairs, rich carpets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, single and double bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, mirror door almyrahs, hat and umbrella stands, marble top tables, cane chairs, aluminium utensils, etc., etc., the property of Major E. F. Gordon Tucker, M.B., B.S., I.M.S., changing residence and others,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 handsome strong rubber tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham, in very good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 bay waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

MESSRS K. A. READY-MONEY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
Opp.: Bank of Bombay.

WEEKLY SALE.

Messrs. K. A. READYMONEY & Co., will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), at their auction room at Green Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay household furniture such as almirahs, writting tables, office chairs drawing room suits of sofas and chairs, easy chairs, curzon chairs, low chairs, marble tables, dressing and washing tables teapoys, quite new iron safes, jewellery, such as diamonds and emerald rings, pearl bangles, rifles, hudajody and one lot wall clocks, timepieces wrist watches of gold and silver, alarm watches, etc.

K. A. READYMONEY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO DAY AT 3 P.M.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENTS SHARES, ETC.

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Rai Bahadur Shrikisondas Narondas Guruwala, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1916, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard Fort, the following shares etc., of the said insolvent, such as—

49 Diamond Jubilee Flour Mills.
76 Krishna Mills Co., Ltd.
1 Share Certificate for 50 Shares, Peoples Bank.
1 Share, Delhi and London Bank.
2 Ganesh Flour Mills.
1 Share, Amritsar Bank, Ltd.
1 United Bank of Commerce.
1 Empire Ottoman Obligation for 400 Francs.
1 Panama Canal Lottery Negotiable Emprunt de 720 Millions.
1 Etal Independent de Congo Emprunt de 150 Millions de Francs Obligation de 100 Francs.
1 Khekabna Openja Obligation 100 Francs.
1 Debenture of Rs. 200 of the Krishna Mills, Ltd.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2 P.M.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY THE PRESENTATION ARTICLES OF TREACHER & CO. LD.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Treacher's Building, at Esplanade Road, Fort, the silverware and the gold jewellery of Treacher and Co., Ld., such as silver cups for presentations, gold muff chains, brooches, gold tooth-picks, diamond rings of assorted designs, electro platedware, etc., etc.

P.S.—Catalogues are ready and the above stock is on view and will be disposed off by private offers too.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECIALLY MADE RICH AND HANDSOME SHOW CASES, CUPBOARDS, CHAIRS, TABLES, ALMIRAS, ETC., OF TREACHER & CO., LD.

Under instructions from the Directors of Messrs. Treacher and Co., Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 29th day of July, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at Treacher's Building at Esplanade Road, Fort.

Very rich and handsome specially made show cases, cupboards, chairs, tables, almiras, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Unclaimed Booked and Unbooked Articles.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1916, at 2 p.m., (S. T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, Colaba, next to the Tramway Coy.'s Stables.

A quantity of valuable and unclaimed booked and unbooked articles and cotton pickings.

A descriptive list of the booked articles can be seen at any station on the broad guage section of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC.

Under instructions from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 31st July 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot, at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF SHAFTINGS, EMPTY OIL CASKS, PACKING CASES, DRUMS, WOOD, ETC.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 2nd August 1916, at the undermentioned time and place the following goods:—

At 3 p.m. (S.T.) in the B. I. S. N. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A quantity of empty oil casks, packing cases, drums, wood, etc.

Also at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the P. & O. Coy's Dockyard, Mazagon.

A large quantity of old shaftings: empty oil casks, packing cases, old rubber, etc., etc.

Purchasers of P. & O. Coy's goods will have to pay whatever custom duty, etc, that may be due.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A Romantic Drama in Six Parts.

CAPTAIN ALVAREZ

A STORY OF ADVENTURE AND ROMANCE.

Showing how a brave American took a conspicuous part in the Argentine Revolution.

THRILLING! EXCITING! FASCINATING!

Such wealth of dramatic and thrilling incident as this film produces is unusual.

SEE THE HERO

Swimming ashore from a ship miles away;
Breaking in an unrideable horse;
Escaping from amid a troop of cavalry;
Riding hell for leather over most difficult country;
Galloping across a swaying plank bridge spanning a deep gorge.

TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

A large stock of Films for sale at very low rates.
Good opportunity for film renters. Apply Manager.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

THE HOUSE OF BIG ATTRACTIONS.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-45 p. m.

A GIGANTIC PROGRAMME.

WOLSLEY CHARLES COMPANY

"THE SCAMPS"

Presented by M. E. BANDMAN.

IN CONJUNCTION WITH BANDMAN VARIETIES.

BRULL AND HEMSLEY
In their new burlesque
"Fun in a Music Shop."

HARRY GREY
Australia's Little Tich
The Inimitable Comedian.

Charlotte, Dancer; Georgie Devoe, Commedienne.

Reduced Price Matinee to-morrow Thursday at 6-30 p.m.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m, Bandman Varieties.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE BOMBAY

RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

GIANTS OF THE SCREEN DRAW LARGE HOUSES

HENRY KRAUSS
in
"WHERE GENIUS FAILS."

A drama showing that marriages should not be contracted unless each party is in love with the other. The hero breaks his heart over his wife's callousness.

ELLA HALL
in
"CHRISTMAS MEMORIES."

A little girl of the woods becomes a city man's bride. The close life and her husband's heedlessness drive her back to her old home but a lonely Christmas day and the sound of singing in a Church bring the man good resolutions and he comes back for her. This is a film which all Christians will like to see.

"THE UNDERWORLD."

A dramatic story with a comic ending arising out of a husband's design to put his wife off her obstinate plan of visiting undesirable places.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 3 & 4.
Box seats Rs. 2.

LOOK OUT FOR
MARY FULLER
NEXT WEEK.
ANOTHER ALL-STAR PROGRAMME.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.,

20 Apollo St. Fort, Tel: No. 3409.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by public auction at their Rooms, in No. 20, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Apollo Street Post Office the following:—

Furniture such as drawing room upholstered suites of sofas and chairs, phonographs, cupboards, almirahs, sofas, chest of drawers, chairs, sideboards, bedsteads, dressing and washhand tables etc., etc.

By order of the concerned.

1 cottage harmonium.
1 Remington typewriter No. 11.
1 lot of Japaneseware comprising flower vases, tea sets, glassware etc.
1 light weight "Humber" motor cycle in going order.
1 brief size Hammond typewriter.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th July, 1916.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

LAST WEEK OF 2 SERIALS

MILLION DOLLAR MYSTERY

AND

BROKEN COIN.

24 CASH PRIZES 24
IN
Rs. 2,000

Drawing Dates:—

Box Tuesday the 1st Aug. Rs. 800
I Wednesday 2nd ,, ,, 600
II Thursday 3rd ,, ,, 400
III Friday 4th ,, ,, 200

LOOK OUT

Next Saturday the 29th July.

ITALA'S MASTERPIECE PRODUCTION.

THE FIRE! FIRE!
THE FIRE! FIRE!!

6,000 Feet.

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

THE GREATEST OF ALL SERIAL PHOTO PLAYS

"GRAFT"

8000 ft. 1st Instalment. 6 Reels.

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30.

USUAL HALF RATES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

FROM 1st August, 1916, we will remove our Branch situated at No. 2 Queens Road, Chowpatty to No. 19, Heera Building, Crawford Market, Bombay.

A. R. DIAS & BROS.

[Est. 1888.]

51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 25.

The monsoon was not quite so active yesterday, a decrease in rainfall occurring chiefly in the Peninsula.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, Mysore, and Malabar and the Madras Deccan, local in Upper Burma, Assam, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East and North Punjab, Central India East, West Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and South-east Madras and a few falls also occurred in the Konkan and West United Provinces.

Chief amounts are:—Bassein, Kyaukpyu and Akyab three inches, Diamond Island two, Tavoy one and a half, Myitkyina one, Cherrapunji five, Dhubri one and a half, Chittagong four, Darjeeling three, Cox's Bazar two, Narayanganj one; Sambalpur and Allahabad one and a half; Lucknow and Pachmarhi one; Poona one and a half; Bangalore three; Cochin two; Mangalore and Salem one and a half, Trichinopoly four; Cuddalore two.

Forecast:—Increase of rainfall in the southern half of the Peninsula and decrease in the United Provinces.

DIVASTATING FLOOD IN THE PUNJAB.

THOUSANDS RENDERED HOMELESS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

While in most parts of the Punjab the heavy rainfall of the last fortnight has been a blessing it proved far otherwise to the town of Muktesar in Ferozepore district which owing to incessant rain amounting to over 18 inches at a stretch overflooded the town and submerged the streets. Again the flooding of the canal Rajbaha served only to aggravate the situation rendering the position impossible to be tackled with by local resources. The damage suffered by the people of the town is reported to have been enormous. According to some estimates amounting to four or five lakhs of rupees. As many as 1,300 houses have fallen down and thousands of people have been rendered homeless. The Deputy Commissioner, Kunwar Raghbir Singh, was on the spot and temporary action is being taken to shelter and feed those rendered homeless and penniless. A relief fund has been started and a meeting was held at Ferozepore to collect subscriptions.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to July 25th. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.00	37.85	45.80	35.59
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.03	41.99	44.37	39.02
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] .	0.01	41.49	44.55	39.95
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	43.50	50.48	42.69

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 24th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 5 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.656 Inch.
Temperature of Air	84.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.3 "
Dew Point	79.0 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.844 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.9 "
Minimum .... do	81.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ESE, W, SSE.
Movement of Wind do. do.	112 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.03 inches
Total fall during month	14.30 "
Do. do. year	37.96 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th July	0.00 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on Sill ft. in.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time. h. m.	Depth on sill ft. in.
Tues.	July 25	m 8 54	25 3	July 25 m 1 20	18 1
		7 30a	25 7	5 44a	21 8
Wed.	26	m 9 49	25 10	26 m 2 14	18 0
		8 51a	23 9	3 45a	21 2
Thur.	27	m 10 27	26 5	27 m 3 2	17 8
		9 48a	24 1	4 23a	20 7
Fri.	28	m 11 0	26 11	28 m 3 46	17 1
		10 32a	24 8	5 3a	19 14
Sat	29	m 11 30	27 5	29 m 4 27	16 11
		11 11a	25 3	5 34a	19 3
Sun.	30	m 11 58	27 9	30 m 5 5	16 7
		11 47a	25 9	6 3a	18 8
Mon.	31			31 m 5 40	16 5
		0 25a	28 0	6 30a	18 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July.	Sunrise	Sunset
25 (Tuesday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
26 (Wednesday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 17m.
27 (Thursday)	6h. 14m.	7h. 16m.
28 (Friday)	6h 14m.	7h. 16m.
29 (Saturday)	6h 15m	7h. 16m.
30 (Sunday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.
31 (Monday)	6h. 15m.	7h. 15m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July 8d.	6h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	" " 15d.	10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	" " 22d.	5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	" " 30d.	7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 25th July 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi records 0.24in. of rain and Delhi 0.16in. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly generaly in the eastern districts; Mainpuri has had 0.43in., Cawnpore 0.19in. and Allahabad 1.62in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah; night temperature is above the average at Ajmer.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at most places; night temperature is also above the average at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore records 0.50in. of rain and Amraoti 0.42in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Amraoti.

The Konkan.—Mormugao records 0.60in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature is slightly above the average at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Malegaon records 0.54in. of rain and Poona 1.31in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity and night temperature are nearly normal. Day temperature is in excess at Poona, Nizamabad and Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the eastern districts of the United Provinces and Mysore, fairly general in Malabar and local in the north Bombay Deccan. Some showers are reported from the north and the south-east Punjab and the Central Provinces. The noteworthy falls are 3.13in. at Bangalore and 3.73in. at Trichinopoly.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar and Mysore, fairly general in the south Konkan and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan. A few falls may occur in the Central and the United Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 25th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maxima of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minima of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th July)	95.2	86.4	86	..	0	0
Jask	92.5	84.9	81	..	0	—0.06
Do. (25th July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (25th July)	90.7	82.1	66	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.6	87.2	69	..	0.69	—1.24
Rawalpindi	94.2	73.2	85	0.24	10.38	2.04
Lahore	97.3	84.3	88	..	16.90	10.70
Hissar	103.5	83.8	46	..	3.63	..
Ambala	92.9	76.1	84	0.05	14.70	5.18
Delhi	91.9	79.9	97	0.16	7.58	—2.31
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	97.6	82.4	73	..	10.40	0.08
Mainpuri	91.8	77.3	81	0.43	16.18	7.14
Jhansi	97.2	79.8	70	..	10.09	0.77
Cawnpore	94.0	77.7	93	0.19	22.38	10.01
Allahabad	95.8	77.9	89	1.62	30.98	19.65
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.5	84.9	69	..	0	—1.01
Karachi	89.9	84.3	82	..	6.02	2.69
Ajmer	94.4	82.6	64	..	7.52	—0.38
Jaipore	97.3	79.1	61	..	5.36	—2.90
Kotah	99.8	83.8	59	..	13.04	1.91
Mount Abu	79.6	68.4	93	..	9.06	—13.98
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.4	79.9	74	..	3.09	—4.30
Dwarka	90.7	82.0	77	..	2.39	—5.34
Veraval	86.9	83.0	80	..	3.90	—5.30
Rajkot	90.6	77.0	74	..	7.51	—6.09
Bhavnagar Para	94.8	80.6	85	..	7.47	—0.31
Surat	90.3	80.3	88	..	13.47	—8.94
Ahmedabad	93.9	79.0	73	..	7.46	—6.88
Deesa	102.1	83.1	63	..	3.21	—2.22
Neemuch	91.9	76.3	76	..	13.50	2.54
Indore	89.7	74.4	81	..	10.31	2.50
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.1	76.7	80	0.50	19.09	—3.18
Saugor	88.0	78.8	83	0.02	10.56	—7.99
Hoshangabad	83.7	75.4	90	..	14.92	—3.77
Khandawa	87.4	74.3	87	..	13.45	0.81
Akola	91.2	76.8	82	0.06	10.40	2.79
Amraoti	91.7	76.1	79	0.42	14.50	0.48
Nagpur	90.8	77.0	79	..	22.01	1.49
Chanda	..	..	..	..	..	..
Raipur	89.5	76.3	85	..	18.95	—1.54
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.9	80.8	89	..	37.85	—2.80
Ratnagiri	84.8	76.9	88	..	64.42	5.68
Mormugao	85.3	77.7	96	0.60	93.32	12.02
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	85.7	73.7	87	0.54	9.71	1.15
Ahmednagar	87.2	70.0	77	..	14.07	0.22
Poona	86.1	71.7	90	1.31	8.10	—2.42
Sholapur	87.8	73.4	84	..	14.03	5.65
Bijapur	87.4	73.4	82	..	8.71	3.09
Belgaum	84.3	68.7	84	..	11.45	—9.87
Aurangabad	84.3	71.9	84	0.05	15.49	2.59
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.3	71.3	71	..	10.06	—2.89
Hyderabad	94.8	74.8	80	0.08	17.86	3.57
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	83.1	72.5	95	1.40	67.68	—1.49
Calicut	82.6	77.3	93	0.08	55.90	—3.77
Cochin	85.9	74.7	92	1.80	44.32	—2.87
Colombo	85.5	75.4	89	00.2	20.05	8.17
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	92.6	79.1	79	..	22.27	12.53
Bellary	95.3	72.6	75	0.16	7.96	4.53
Cuddapah	97.3	76.5	91	0.19	10.06	3.92
Madras	94.0	76.8	82	..	6.81	1.21
Bangalore	84.7	65.6	88	3.13	12.21	6.10
Coimbatore	86.6	73 3	89	0.09	4.59	1.88
Trichinopoly	90.8	72.1	89	3.73	11.80	9.32
Negapatam	86.6	76.5	93	..	6.58	3 71

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 25th July 1916 was 29.827 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

BLISTERS CAUSED POISONED FOOT.

AMPUTATION AVERTED BY ZAM-BUK.

"Some time ago," writes Mr. U. S. Johns of the Reliance Supply Agency, Battery Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay, "my wife felt irritation under her toes. Blisters formed near the nails. Despite the application of ointment, the whole under surface of the toes broke out in eruption, and her foot became very swollen. The skin was scaly, and painful cracks came. The flesh became black and the itching was unbearable. We were told that her blood must have got poisoned. I feared that at least two of her toes would have to be amputated.

"Reading about Zam-Buk I at once got a supply for my wife. From the very first application the result of the Zam-Buk treatment was wonderful. The swelling and burning irritation subsided, and after keeping on with Zam-Buk for a few days, my wife was able to get her boot on. Zam-Buk entirely healed her foot so that she could soon walk with perfect comfort."

"Zam-Buk contains no animal fat, and is unequalled for Eczema, Ringworm, Prickly Heat, Bad Legs, Poisoned Sores, Piles, Cuts, Bruises, Sprains, Insect Bites and Stings, etc. Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per pot, of all chemists, druggists, and medicine vendors. Beware of imitations.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out. They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 25th.

Kashmir	Irving	London July 6

DEPARTURES.

July 25th.

Kasama	Sweeney	Calcutta
Sangola	Baker	Hongkong etc
Chakla	Allen	Karachi

The following vessels obtained port clearances yesterday

Messowri	Tribe	Rangoon

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer	*Bahrein	for	Persian Gulf
,,	Lawoe	for	Do.
,,	Yeboshi Masu	for	Kobe etc
,,	Kiang Ling	for	Hongkong etc.

* To arrive July 25.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Tuticorin for Singapore (Homeward bound) on the 24th instant.

S. S. Kashmir:—The P. and O. S. N. Company's English mail steamer Kashmir, 5,580 tons, Captain C. E. Irving, arrived in the harbour yesterday from London, which port she had left on the 6th instant, with the English mail of the 7th instant, a general cargo and 57 passengers.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chakla, 1,797 tons, Captain S. R. Allen, sailed yesterday from the Bombay harbour for Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Missouri:—:—The steamer Missouri, 2,998 tons, Captain A. E. Fribe, will sail today from the Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with ballast.

Tuesday, 25th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Penang Maru	Kushibiki	N. Y. K.
C. & K. Clan Gordon	Walker	J. F. & Co
D. & E. Yeboshi Maru	Kushimoto	N. Y. K.
F. Miguel de Larranaga		W. & A. G. & Co
G. Kiang Ping	Uddin	M. M. Shirazi.
H. Singaporean		J. M. & Co
L. City of Glasgow		K. N. & Co
N. Rotenfels	Taylor	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri, Sabermati, Mahanadi, Bahadurl, Irrawadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Malay Maru	Nemoto	O. S. K.
2	Karea	Handcock	M. M. & Co
3	Newchim	Mowning	W. & A. G. & Co
4	Akbar	Courtney	T. M. & Co
7	Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
8	Porto de Adalia	Aberto	Rubattino Line
9	Clan Lindsay		J. F. & Co
10 & 11	City of Marseilles	Dowse	K. N. & Co
12 & 13	Malta	Talbot	P. & O. S. N. & Co
14	Linga		M. M. & Co
15	Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

M. W. D. D.

Erinpura		M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Moora	Director	B. I. M.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3	Mandala	Swanson	P. & O. S. N. Co
4	Olympia	Andrews	W. & A. G. & Co
6	Castalia		W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Benvenue	Addison	W. & A. G. & Co
Bhoma	Semple	B. & I. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Abco	Bhima
Kashmir	Irving	P. & O. S. N. Co

EXPORTS.

July 25.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia (s) 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia (s) 400 cwts. kurdee seed, A. Durst; 27 bales cotton yarn, John Bruce Murray Son and Co.; 100 bales cotton fly, O. Veljee.

Castalia (s) 9 bales wool, N. Gambirmal; 92 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 14 bales cotton yarn, Eastern Bank; 50 bales cotton waste, A. B. Kersondas and Co.; 2 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co.

Meguil de Larinaga (s) 135 bales reeling yarn waste, R. Desai and Co.; 1,001 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Rotenfels (s) 200 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 600 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed and Sons.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia (s) 52 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 1,759 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Mandala (s) 50 bales leather cuttings, Allen Brothers and Co.; 10,000 cwts. linseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,189 cwts. barley, Ralli Brothers; 242 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 105 cwts. kang, D. Purshotum; 14 bales cow hides, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 11 bales calf skins, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 50 cwts. myrabollams, Kallyandas and Brothers.

Meguil de Larinaga (s) 4,404 cwts. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas and Co.; 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram and Co.; 1,099 cwts. myrabollams, Kalyandas Brothers; 50 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Adalia (s) 2,000 cwts. linseed, A. Durst; 2,000 cwts. castor seed, A. Durst.

FOR GENOA.

Porto de Adalia (s) 36 casks castor oil, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR KOBE.

Malay Maru (s) 400 bales cotton, H. Meghji and Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Soorajmal and Co.; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 550 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 200 tons old scrap iron, M. B. Kaisha; 100 tons rolled steel beams, M. B. Kaisha; 225 bales cotton, C. Bomanji and Co.

Penang Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Malay Maru (s) 253 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, T. Yuasa; 500 bales cotton, C. Ebrahim and Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David and Co.; 200 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 600 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.

Penang Maru (s) 420 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR NAGASAKI.

Yeboshi Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 6 cwts. ooplate, A. Mahomedally; 36 cwts. ooplate, H. Abdeali; 10 cwts. jardalloo, H. Abdeali; 10 casse butter. The Globe Dairy Co.; 50 cwts. gum olibanum, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 25.

S. S. Porto de Adalia from Genoa, Agents Maritima Italiana.—718 cases cotton goods, 4 cases silk goods, 455 cases condensed milk, 5,000 cases milk, 20 cases earthenware, 16 bales cotton yarn, 150 cases provisions, 694 bags almonds, 5 cases perfumery, 1,350 cases brandy, 2,400 crates flooring tiles, 8 bales silk, 30 cases woollen goods, 80 packages vermicella, 210 cases mixed piece-goods, 10 drums 10 barrels colour, 2 cases waste ambar, 114 cases beads, 300 bags sulphur, 3 cases copper foil, 628 cases cognac, 79 cases liquor, 6 cases rubber goods, 82 cases musical instruments, 1 case cigarettes, 2 packages old brass, 16 bundles cotton, 22 bundles raw hides, 21 bags methi powder, 1 case essential oil, 7 cases watches, 11 cases silk waste yarn, 2 cases chocolate, 20 cases conserve, 30 cases syrup, 36 cases olive oil, 2 cases rhinocerous horns, 24 cases lemons, 675 cases vermouth, 126 cases wine, 2 cases pepper, 9 cases mastic, 27 cases 10 packages medicine, 7 packages marble works, 60 packages pumice, 26,002 pieces marble tiles, 22 blocks 850 slabs marble.

Storm and Rain-proof



SHADOWLESS LAMPS with latest improvements For Public Halls, Railways, Streets, Gardens, etc.

From 300 to 2,500 C. P. Light

Illustrated Price List Free.

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.



ALL SORTS OF

LADIES' & GENTS' WATCHES
CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES

Can be had at prices beyond competition

Trial Solicited.
CATALOGUES FREE.

CHOONILAL CHHAGANLAL

7288, Abdul Rehman Street,
BOMBAY, No. 3.

Great Important Success in Bombay.

"RHEMANI PHARMACY'S"
REAL YAKUTI
CALLED
"YOUTH"
CONTAINS
AMBER. MUSK, PEARLS

And high qualities of drugs. It has saved many lives and has become so favourite that some people call it THE REAL LIFE-GIVING NECTAR. It is SECOND TO NONE for LOST MANHOOD and ALL OTHER NERVINE DESEASES. "YOUTH" requires no recommendation as it is WELL-KNOWN to the Public in the whole world.

Price per Bottle
1 oz. Rs. 7, 2 ozs. Rs. 13, 4 ozs. Rs. 25.
V. P. P. Extra.

"Lady's Companion."

Most efficacious for Female Diseases such as Leucorrhea, Backache, Uterine Diseases and Nervous Debility.

Price per Bottle:
20 Pills Rs. 3, 40 Pills Rs. 5.
V. P. P. Extra.

RHEMANI PHARMACY

Aga Building, Parel Road (Bhindi Bazaar)
BOMBAY No. 9.

BETTER THAN THE BEST
BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you a drink that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste it.

IT WILL PAY YOU
TO PURCHASE
YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES
ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56, Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

Do You Sleep Well?

If you do not sleep well, it's a very good sign that you are not in good physical condition. The probability is that your appetite is also poor. You are tired out, but restless. Whatyou need is something to aid digestion, nourish the blood, and quiet the nerves

Prof. JAMES'

ELECTRO TONIC PEARLS

are an ideal general tonic for an impoverished system. They stimulate secretions—make your digestion what it ought to be, and increase the quantity and quality of your blood.

Trial package for 2 days' use will be sent on receipt of four annas postal stamps.

Rs. 2-0-0 per bot. of 40 pearls.

Get a bottle today and start the treatment now.

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co.

No. 155 (Dept. C 1) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET, BOMBAY.

I. C. O. SALAD OIL

For Salads and Cooking



'Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fixed for company.'

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

(Phone 2136.)

PHILIPS

HALF-WATT AND ORDINARY LAMPS.



Volts: 4 to 250.

Candle power 4 to 3000.

Apply :—

THE

ORIENTAL ENGINEERING AND TRADING Co.,

Ravelin Street,

BOMBAY.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.,

MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING



Importers of White and Black Marble, Tiles, Slabs and Blocks White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for floors, Walls, Furnitur,e and Mosaic Tiles. PolishingMaterials, Cement, etc.

CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN.

Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel. Add: "Fashion" Bombay

GIVE YOUR CHILDREN MARJORIE'S HEALTH SYRUP

It helps their growth and wards off Coughs, Colds, Rickets and Wasting Diseases.

Get your supply to-day.

NORMAN & LAURIE,

CHEMISTS,

SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAON, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 24th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
,, ,, ,, on Spec. & for Exp.	500
,, ,, Imports	9,000
Mid. Americans	7.97 Unchgd.
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.75+5
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Aug.	12.92
Oct.	13.05
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug.	12.79
Oct.	12.86

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 24th.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
July	7.84+3
July-Aug.	7.85+3
Aug.-Sept.	7.82+4
Sept.-Oct.	7.80+3
Oct.-Nov.	7.79+4
Nov.-Dec.	7.76+4
Dec.-Jan.	7.75
Jan.-Feb.	7.74
Feb.-March	7.74
March-April	7.73 +5
April-May	7.73
May-June	7.73
June-July	7.72

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, July 24th.

Months.	To-day's price
July	11.58+0
November	10.96+6
January	10.89+6

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 24th

M. G. Bengal Good	5.90
,, ,, Fully Good	6.05
,, ,, Fine	6.20
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55
,, ,, Fine	6.85
,, Broach Good	6.70
,, ,, Fully Good	7.85
,, ,, Fine	8.00
,, Scinde Good	5.95
,, ,, Fully Good	6.10
,, ,, Fine	6.25

Unchgd.

COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, July 24th.

The Liverpool Cotton Market will be closed on Saturdays until including September 2nd.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Futures at New York August	13.01+15
,, October	13.13+12
Spot Cotton at New York	13.15+15
,, Orleans	13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans August	12.87+9
,, ,, October	12.95+10

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	30½—1/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Declined owing to Indian Selling. Steady.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 6 per cent. since 13th instant.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5 13/16
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months	6½
,, ,, ,, 6 ,,	6½
Interest day to day loans	4½
,, 7 day market loans	4½
consols 2½%	59½+1/16
Rupee Paper 3½%	50½ Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½ Sterling Loan	70¾+¼
Government Securities3½%	60¾ Unchgd.
hx. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 24th.

3½ % 1925—1928	88¼—½
4½ % 1925—1945	96 5/16+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi per 492 lbs. C. I. F July-Augt. Paid	59/6+6d.
Wheat F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. July-Aug. Value	59+6d.
Wheat Afloat for United Kingdom	1,840,000

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian April	65 unchgd.
Victorian April	67 unchgd.

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley July-Augt. Sellers	48/9+1s. 3d.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, usual Bold 416 lbs. 85% ex-Ship July-Augt. Nominal	59/3 unchgd.
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship. July-Aug. Nominal	60 unchgd.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers.	76+1s.
Toria Rapeseed :—July-Augt. Sellers	60 unchgd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Not offered.	
Linseed Calcutta July-Aug. Sellers	73

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (300und delivered per ton) July-August. Quoted.	12-5-0+5s.

METALS.

English Best Selected Copper	£121 Unchgd.
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£93+3
Copper Braziers	145
Yellow Metal	144
Rard Spelter	41
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 o/o F.O.B. Liverpool	£26-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	£6-4-0

Unchgd.

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal.—Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Dec. Buyers	21
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Buyers	21/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Dec. Buyers	23
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Dec. Buyers	23/1½

Tone—Firmer.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-August Sellers.	2/10—½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Augt. Buyers	2/2½+½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 25.

The market to-day has been steady G. Broach which opened at Rs. 298½ advanced to Rs. 302½ on buying on the part of the Bazaar.

There was also some buying of K/Akola New Crops on the part of Japan house.

Ready cotton steel continues in good demand.

We quote:—

G. M. G. Broach, 302½, 1917.

F. G. Bengal, 237, 1917.

F. K/Akola, 278½, 1917.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	.. ..	298½	Apr. 1917
M. G. Bengals	.. 247	235 ..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Bengals	.. 231/2	.. ..	July 1916
M. G. Sind Punjab	.. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Khandesh	.. 260/1	.. ..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat.	.. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Nagpore	.. ..	.. ..	..
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	.. 271	.. ..	July 1916
Do.	.. 274	.. ..	Sep. ,,
Do.	.. 274½	.. ..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Oomravati	.. ..	.. ..	..
H. G. Westerns	.. ..	.. 316	July-Aug.'16.
M. G. Westerns	.. ..	.. 322	,, ,,
H.G. Bhagalcote	.. ..	.. ..	,, ,,
M.G. Compta	.. ..	.. 339	July/Aug.'16.
H. G. Bijapore	.. ..	.. ..	,, ,,
Saw Ginned Dharwar	.. ..	.. 316	July/Aug.'16

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths.	1915-6.	1914-5.	Difference.
Khandesh	360,183	245,677	+114,506
Central India	230,782	178,402	+ 52,380
Barsi & Nagar	248,125	167,987	+ 80,138
Berar	689,297	430,870	+ 258,427
Central Provinces	183,373	216,647	— 33,274
Compta & Dharwar	168,191		
Northerns-Westerns	144,479		
Cocoanada	28,157	336,089	+ 43,896
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	39,158		
Dhollera	102,717	197,522	— 94,806
Broach	261,859	242,021	+ 19,835
Rajputana	99,883		
N. W. Prov.	314,539	567,294	+ 32,146
Sind-Punjab	188,015		
Persian	525	809	— 284
American	.....	195	— 195
Egyptian	792	728	+ 64
Other Sorts	2,679	1,973	+ 706
Total	3,059,757	2,586,162	+473,595

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 25th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	238	..	Jan. 1917
	.. ..	..	..	..
	243	231	219	.. Ready
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 243	..	..	Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 225	215	..	Ready
	.. ..	..	..	..
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 254	240	..	Ready
	.. 262	..	..	Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.) S.	.. ..	254	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.) S.	.. ..	283	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.) H.G.	.. 296	..	..	..
	.. 271	263	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm.	.. 276	..	..	Sept.
Karanja (M.G.)	.. 278	..	..	Jan. 1917.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	.. 268	260	..	Ready
Dhamangaum-Poulgaum (M.G.)	.. 272	264	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 274	266	..	Ready
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	.. 278	270	..	Ready
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 280	272	..	Ready
	.. 281	273	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	302	April 1917.
	.. ..	..	..	..
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	340	Ready
Mathla (M.G.)	.. 252	238	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	322	Ready
Sawgd.-Dharwar	.. ..	..	215	Ready

FOR GOOD GOODS

GO TO,

POPULAR PHARMACY and GENERAL STORE.

Grant Road, Bombay.

Dispensing and upcountry orders receive equally good attention. 684

REFUSE CHEAP IMITATIONS AND AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT.

A Remarkable Invention

NO SPRINGS: NO VALVES: NO BATTERIES:

Starts in about 8 seconds after lighting.

"THE COOLING KING"

Runs quietly at the rate of about 700 revolutions per minute

Fills a long-felt want.—

For the Home
For the Office
For the Store
For the Bank
For the Doctor
Far the Camp
For the Hospital
For the Waiting room
For the Saloon.



A Handsome Ornament
Simple
Substantial
Elegant
Economical
Portable
Cooling
Noiseless
Refreshing
Invigorating.

Weight 15½ pounds.

Price complete with guard Rs. 110 nett.

The above fan is worked on ordinary methylated spirit which is obtainable everywhere. It burns less than an ounce of spirit per hour and when once the tank is filled with 25 ounces of spirit the fan will run for about 38 hours continuously with about 700 revolutions per minute.

POY BROTHERS,

KALBADEVI LAMP WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Address: "Ideal."

Westerns (M.G.)	320 Ready
,, (H.G.)	315 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	337 Ready

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 48 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th July 1916:—

Cotton	1, 900 Bales
Wheat	38,682 cwts.
Linseed	22,032 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,712 ,,
Ginjellyseed	788 ,,
Poppyseed	863 ,,
Groundnuts	4,698 ,,
Castorseed	728 ,,
Rice	3,431 ,,
Myrabollams	150 ,,
Cottonseed	2,036 ,,
Mowraseed	133 ,,
Gram	7,883 ,,
Joowar	5,879 ,,
Maze	28 ,,
Barley	6,105 ,,

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 1-16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4 1-16d. Aug.
Banks' Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d. to 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward	1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready	1s. 4 11-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	194
60 d-s Hongkong	149
Do. Shanghai	206
Do. Yokohama	154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	26-12-0
Australian do.	26-4-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	76-4-0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, 25th July—4 p.m.

Ready	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	3 9 0 0	5 15 9
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	3 8 0 0	5 14 9
Wheat, Karachi Bangia	3 9 0 0	5 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 9 0 0	6 15 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 6 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 3 0 0	7 9 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 13 0 0	9 3 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	8 7 0 0	8 13 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	4 5 0 0	....
,, Gajar 75-25	4 4 0 0	....
,, Black	3 8 0 0	....
,, Gajar 50-50	4 3 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	6 14 0	7 4 0
Groundnuts	4 5 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 6 0	4 8 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat April-May	3 3 0
Linseed May	3 12 6
Wheat August-Sept.	3 1 9
Linseed September	3 8 9
Rapeseed April-May	3 7 0
Java Aug.-Sept.	5 2 0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, July 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood steady and strong to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares displayed a rising tendency.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 468½. Fazulbhai were placed between the prices varying from Rs. 532½ to Rs. 545, Standards from Rs. 1,360 to Rs. 1,360 and Madhavji from Rs. 1,505/1,520.

Central India Mill shares declined to Rs. 2,290.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 267½ Crescents to Rs. 137½ Indian Bleaching, to Rs. 176½ & Indore Malwas to Rs. 325.

Kasturchand kept in demand at Rs. 980. Kohinoors were placed at Rs. 625 and Luxmi Cottons at Rs. 1,280.

Tata Mill ordinary shares improved to Rs. 430 and Century to Rs. 225.

New Mofussils were placed at Rs. 825 and Volkarts at Rs. 570.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares stood in demand at Rs. 267½.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares were placed between Rs. 1,360/1,370. Preference were in demand at Rs. 1,150.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood unchanged at RRs. 170. Deferred were placed between Rs. 735 to Rs. 750.

Shivrajpoors changed hands in lots between Rs. 33 to Rs. 34.

Bundi Cement were placed at Rs. 14½.

Central Provinces Railway shares improved to Rs. 118. Upper Sind Light Railway shares were placed at Rs. 110.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs. 1,522½.

Bombay Steam Navigation ordinary shares improved to Rs. 263½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to very little inquiry 3½ per cent G. P. Notes have dropped to Rs. 75 and some slight business was reported in the vicinity of this price.

4 per cent Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91. Conversion Warrants were in demand at Rs. 103.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FOR 1915-16.

The Trustees at their Meeting last Monday considered the Chief Accountant's statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the year ended 31st March, 1916.

The Budget Estimates for the year under review were framed in expectation of a great stagnation of trade owing to the scarcity of tonnage and phenomenal rise in freights caused by the War and a net deficit of 16.92 lakhs was budgetted for.

The actual deficit on the year's working amounted to only 2.83 lakhs. This satisfactory result was almost entirely due to increased Docks revenue. The curtailment of trade with Europe was counterbalanced to an unexpected extent by a large increase in the exports to Great Britain and greater trade activity with other countries, notably, Japan, Java and the United States.

The above deficit will be met from the Revenue Reserve Fund which was specially accumulated to meet the temporary deficits anticipated for the first few years following the opening of the Alexandra Docks and Port Trust Railway. After deducting the deficit of 2.83 lakhs and withdrawing 1.56 lakhs for expenditure on certain Special Works connected with the Temporary Cotton Green at Mazagon and relaying of railway sidings in the Prince's and Victoria Docks, the cash and invested balances of the Revenue Reserve Fund as on 1st April, 19166, amount 10 82.27 lakhs.

PROPOSED PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A meeting will be held on Tuesday, the 1st of August, at the rooms of the Bombay Presidency Association, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.):—(1) To consider the proposal of holding a Provincial Educational Conference in Bombay at a convenient date to be fixed at the meeting; (2) to form a working Committee if the holding of the Conference be decided upon and (3) to consider the question of starting a permanent organisation in Bombay devoted to the spread of education in the Presidency. Sir Narayan Chandavarkar will preside.

SATURDAY'S RACING AT POONA.

ENTRIES FOR FIRST EXTRA.

THE EPSOM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s b aus m Tartania, 6 years.
Messrs. J. H. Skelton and W. P. Pechey's br g Llangeinor, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b g Silver Thrush, 4 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g e m Cripple, 4 years.
Messrs. F. M. Garda and M. Goculdass' b e h Fire Finch, 6 years.

THE BEGINNERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr. F. A. Tarrant's b e m Vital, 5 years.
Mr. Pitt's bl e h Triple Alliance, 6 years.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch e g Bunty, 5 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b g Decorum, 3 years.
Mr. D. Pallonjee's b e g Penny Pie, 4 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Lucky Thought, 3 years.
Mr. Heath's b e h Dunskey, 3 years.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's ch e h St. Alban, 6 years.
Mr. M. Goculdass' b e g Royal Ambition, 5 years.
Mr. Franks' b e g Romanesque, 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b aus m Lola, aged.
Mr. T. Ferguson's br aus g Dumfries, 6 years.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Ali bin Talib's ch a h Money Gold, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Dhaman, aged.
Messrs. J. Stewart and Heath's b a h Night Hawk, 6 years.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's bl a h Black Hussar, 5 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Mexico, 13-2½, aged.
The above race is declared void.

THE NEW COMERS' PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Nawab Najafali Khan and Mr. A. S. Oomer's g a h Lightning, 14-0.
Mr. P. Stewart's g a h Fairy Gold, 14-0.
Mr. A. A. Dharamsey's g a h Sheridan, 14-0.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Justice, 13-2½.
Mr. Saleh Moosa's g a h Mandala, 13-3½.
Mr. Abdul Aziz Makanji's bl a h Bayonet, 13-3½.
Messrs. Rustomjee Jeevanjee and Yussuff Makanji's g a h Submarine, 13-2½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Angler, 13-2½.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's ch a h Cromdale, 14-0.
Mr. Heath's b a h Refusal, 13-3½.
Mr. Ebrahim Khazi's g a h White Star, 13-1½.
Mr. A. R. Dakeel's g a h Renown, 14-0.
Mrs. A. R. Dakeel's b a h Salim, 13-2½.
Messrs. Buder bin Alwash and A. R. Dakeel's g a h Wheeler, 14-0.
Mr. D. D. Ghista's g a h Vigilant, 13-0½.
Mr. Sayed Daya's b a h Czar, 13-3½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's g a h Arabian Boy, 13-3½.
Mr. Valijee Moosajee's ch a h Aberdeen, 13-3½.
Mr. Rambhoy Kashibhoy's g a h Barjora, 13-3½.
Mr. Raimahomed Vazir's g a h Ormuz, 13-3.
Mr. A. W. Essa's g a h Garibaldi, 14-0.
Mr. S. A. Wahed and Aga Mirza Ahmed's g a h Grand Master, 13-2½.
Miss H. F. Petit's g a h Rosy Morn, 13-3.
Messrs. A. Nanjee and Valijee Moosajee's b a h Gazal, 14-0.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Ace of Diamonds, 13-3½.
Mr. A. Nanjee's g a h Acetine, 14-0.
Messrs. Abdul Aziz Makanji and Goolam Ali's ch a h Adriatic, 13-3½.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' br a h Portugal, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Malwa, 13-3½.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's b a h Peacemaker, 13-3½.
Mr. Mahomed Ebrahim's b a h Toledo, 13-3.
Mr. Sulleman Dakeel's b a h Isolation, 14-0.
Mr. Abdul Karim Essa's g a h Dartmoor, 13-3.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Kassum Hoosain's b a h Hazard, 13-3.
Messrs. Yussuff Sheriff and Kassum Hoosain's b a h Neptune, 13-2½.
Mr. Ram Nath's g a h Shama, 13-2.
Mr. Abduraza Khan's g a h Romano, 13-3½.

THE MOHAMMERAH PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. A. S. Oomer's b a h Malacca, 5 years.
Mr. Hoshang Jamsetjee's g a h Kaiumers, 5 years.
Mr. Mamuk's b a h Iron Chest, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's w a h White Silk, 6 years.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Tammooz, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Ali bin Talib's g a h Brimo, aged.
Mr. R. R. S.'s g a h Longboat, 14-0, aged.
Mr. K. B. Sorabjee's b a h Alwar, 14-0, aged.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Planet, 14-0, 5 years.
Mr. Cecil's g a h Archer, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's g a g Newington late Sweden, 13-3, aged.
Mr. J. Stewart's ch a h Arrow, 13-3½, 6 years.
Mr. Nasir Rajmahomed's ch a h Present, 13-3½, aged.
Mr. Pasu Malsee's g a h Shukur, 6 years.
Mr. J. Bomanji's ch a h Tawakul, 14-0, aged.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's b a h Gold Fish, 11, aged.
Mr. S. A. Wahed's g a h Osprey, 5 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's g a h Powerful, 6 years.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' ch a h Sultan, 5 years.

THE ARAB PONY TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mowlud Haji Ali's b a h Vellard, 13-3½.
H. H. the Yuvaraja of Mysore's b a h Peshwa 13-3½.
Mr. R. R. S.'s ch a h Zaki Pasha, 13-2½.
Mr. R. H. Gahagan's ch a h Durban, 13-3.
Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's g a h Polish, 13-3.
Aga Mirza Ahmed and Mr. A. W. Essa's b a h Bahdool, 14-0.
Mr. A. J. De Souza's b a h Maasal, 14-0.
Messrs. M. Goculdass and P. Mathradass' b a h Baloz, 13-3½.

THE C. B. TRIAL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. R. R. S.'s bl cb h Black Friar, 4 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's bl cb g Black Boy, 5 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Gwalior's b cb g Sirri, 4 years.
Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj Urs bl cb m Claret Cup, 4 years.
Sirdar M. Lakshmikantaraj b cb m Crowbar, aged.
Mr. A. Hoyt's br cb g Discarded, 4 years.
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's b cb m Lady Diana, 4 years.
Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's ch cb h Aubrey, 6 years.
Mr. Ali Mahomed Sait's ch cb g Mercury, 4 years.
Mr. M. N. Raza's ch cb m Mandudan, aged.
Mr. V. M. Rajoo's br cb g Kohinoor, 6 years.
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala's bl cb g Dick Turpin, 6 years.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, High Cream and Milk. 663

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DEEP WELL HAND FORCE PUMPS.

For any depth upto 150 Feet. Its special features are:—

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Simple Construction
Excellent Finish
and
Continuous Flow.

Adapted to force water to any height up to 100 feet.

Write for full particulars and prices, at once.

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American Clocks and Time-pieces sold at moderate rates.

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AND

CAMP FOLDING FURNITURE.

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ENGLISH TRADING CO.

315, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

From Church Gate Street from the month of July to No. 369, 371, Hornby Road, opposite Oriental Life Insurance Co.

D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS.

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PICTURES & PHOTOS

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Full set (upper and lower) from Rs. 60.

Fillings, Gold Crowns and ridges at very moderate charges.

All work guaranteed for five years

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th of Ashad Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 24th of Ramzan, 1334.
Parsi: 19th (Ferverdin) of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, July 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 14 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 17 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Balloting for a representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to serve on the Legislative Council of H. E. the Governor-General, closes at 4 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The "Scamps," at 9-45 p.m.

THURSDAY, July 27.

Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, 3 p.m.
Auction Sale of the James Greaves Mills Company, Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. Bennett and Company's rooms, No. 22, Apollo Street, 4-30 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: The Scamps at 6-30 and 9-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Bandman Varieties at 6-30 and The Scamps 9-45 p.m.
Royal Opera House: Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema: Charni Road, 6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10-0, 10-15 to 11-45.
New Alexandra Cinema: Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D., Commanding.

July, 25.

No. 244. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing Monday 24th instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week 2nd-Lieut. H. G. Weber.
Orderly Officer next for duty Lieut. A. M. Green.
Orderly Sergt. No. 1 Company Sergt. E. E. Bellamy.
Orderly Sergt. No. 2 Company Sergt. E. A. Sherren.
Orderly Sergt. E. E. Company Sergt. G. Barnes.
No. 245. Parades.—Thursday 7 a.m. 27th instant Physical training class and rifle exercises.
Thursday 6-45 p.m. 27th instant Lecture.
No. 246. Lecture.—On Thursday evening next the 27th inst. at 6-45 p.m sharp, Major W. W. Maxwell, R.G.A., will deliver a lecture at Headquarters entitled:—
"AMMUNITION AND EXPLOSIVES."
No. 3 Company, Kirkee.
Parades.—Wednesdays at 5-15 p.m. Signalling Class. Fridays at 5-15 p.m. and Sundays at 10 a.m.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

Any members of the Corps who have prizes due to them can have the same by applying to the Sergt.-Major at Headquarters.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C. I. E., Commanding.

July 26.

250. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnish by "A" Coy. during week ending 29th July. Next for duty "B" Coy. Officers Commanding Cos should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday mid-day each week.
251. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company—Sunday, 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature Range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings.
Detail as follows:—
"B" Company, Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
252. Recruits. There are now vacancies in the corps for suitable men: Intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join. Recruits drills have commenced.
253. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m., on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
254. Signalling.—A Signalling class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
255. Parades.—"B" Company Maxim Gun Class every Wednesday, at 7 a.m., at Headquarters.
"F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m., until further notice. Dress.—Drill order without arms.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, Tuesday, 25.

696 Drill and Instruction.—Parades for the week ending 29th July, 1916.
At Headquarters—
"A" Company, Wednesday and Friday, at 7-15 a.m. Drill order Shirts.
"B" Company, Wednesday, at 7-30 a.m. Drill order.
Recruits, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Wednesday and Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
First Aid Class, Thursday, at 6-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
At the Engineering College—
"E" Company, Wednesday, at 5-30 p.m.
At the Central Gymnasia—
Physical Training Class, Tuesday and Thursday at 7 a.m. Running kit.
697 Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
The Miniature range at Headquarters is allotted to the Miniature Rifle Club, for Ladies' competitions on Wednesday, 26th inst. and Gent's competitions on Monday, 31st inst., from 7-30 to 9 a.m. and 5-30 to 7 p.m. Matches I and II Ladies and 1, 2 and 3 Gents' will close on these dates.
698 Parade.—The Battalion will parade at Headquarters on Tuesday, August, 1st at 7-15 a.m. for Field exercise. Drill order. Shirts. Officers will bring field glasses, maps and note books.
"B" Company will parade at 7 a.m.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant Poona Vol. Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, (V. D.) and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

March—"L'Entente Cordiale,' ..... Allier
Overture—"Fest" ..... Leutner
Valse—"La Premiere Fois" ..... Webbe
Selection—"The Pirates of Penzance" ..... Sullivan
Morceau—"Melodie D'Amour" ..... Englaman
Melodies from—"To-Night's the Night" ..... Rubens
Dance Intermezzo—"Starland" ..... O'Conner

ZOROASTRIAN CONFERENCE.

The next session of the Zoroastrian Conference will be held on the 16th and 17th December.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS.

Mails for Mauritius, per extra s.s. Alavi, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p.m. this afternoon.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

Owing to unforeseen circumstances the lecture of Mr. Burnett-Hurst under the auspices of the above Association, fixed for to-morrow has been postponed "sine die."

BANKURA COLLEGE FAMINE FUND.

The President of the Bankura College (Bengal) acknowledges with grateful thanks the receipt of a sum of Rs. 100 from Deryi Bhutbhai on account of the College Famine Fund.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

There were two attacks and two deaths from small-pox and three attacks and one death from cholera on Monday. There was not a single plague case. The total mortality from all causes was 100 against 57 on the corresponding day of last year and 67 on that of 1914. Of the 2,071 rats caught 14 were found to be infected.

NEW-BORN CHILDREN FOUND DEAD.

On Monday the police found the dead body of a new born female child tied up in a bundle lying in a gully in Bihijan Street and removed it to the Morgue. From a post mortem examination of the body it was seen that the upper lip and sides of the nose had been bruised and the child had suffered suffocation. Dr. Arthur Powell, who conducted the examination found that death was due to suffocation probably caused by pressure over the mouth and nostrils.

A verdict was returned by the jury to the effect that the death was from suffocation by person or persons unknown.

A dead body of a new born male child was found on Monday by the Police lying in the compound of a bungalow in Warden Road. Dr. Arthur Powell conducted a post mortem examination on the body and found that it was decomposed. Signs of suffocation were also perceptible. Though the death was due to suffocation the doctor was unable to say how it was caused.

W. Nunan held an inquest yesterday when the jury returned a verdict of death due to suffocation without evidence to show how it was caused.

PASSENGERS BY THE MAIL.

The following is the list of passengers per s.s. Kashmir which arrived in Bombay yesterday morning:—

Mrs. Braun and child, Miss Owens (maid), Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Kendall, infant and 2 children, Mrs. M. G. Duncan, Mr. D. Branch, Mr. C. S. Moore, Mr. C. Ringstead, Mr. H. A. Kerlake, Mr. A. T. Filox, Mrs. Fricker, Mr. W. Rubin, Mrs. Wright, infant and child, Mr. P. V. Gharpway, Mr. Binji Malji. Mrs. S. Hoop, Mr. R. Dick, Mr. J. N. Aston, Mr. B. T. Clarke, Mr. A. P. Jack, Mr. C. P. Pesin, Mr. R. K. Whitehouse, Mr M. T. Caowther, Mr. J. More, Mr. S. K. Sunha, Mr. S. Sunha, Mrs. Wigg-Stone, Miss Macdonald, Mr. C. Kaook, Mr. C. J. Sontas, Mr. N. I. Dossa, Mrs. A. J. Hodgson, Mrs. Walsh, Comdr. Forteath, Mrs. Filox, Mr. F. Mahomed, and Mrs. H. Berridge.

FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

DRIVER EXONERATED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner held an inquest touching the death of a Hindu cook named Bhikha Bhana, aged about fifty-five, residing in Forjett Street at Tardeo who was knocked down on Monday by a motor car owned by Mr. John Knowles of Altamant Road, and died before being taken to the hospital.

The driver of the car Narayan Anant Gaitande said that on Monday morning he was driving the car along the road and coming to Forjett Street he slowed down as one portion of the road was under repair and some carts were coming against him on the other. Witness saw the deceased walking on the newly metalled portion of the road. There was a bar across the repair work. Arriving there the witness looked out for room to pass beside the bullock carts and found there was sufficient space. The car proceeded while the deceased was on one side. The deceased walked up against the mud-guard of the car. He fell and the car got past him. Witness thought that on hearing the horn sounded he got confused. The wheels of the car did not pass over the deceased. The car was at once pulled up and Mr. Knowles and his friend got down and after giving the deceased some water put him in a gharry. The deceased died on the way to the hospital. There was a small footapth clear and without obstructions.

Mr. Knowles deposed that when the car went beside the barrier he saw the deceased who appeared to have lost his head. He ran to and fro. Witness felt the car go over him. The car was soon stopped. The driver sounded the horn. There was no other traffic beside the carts.

Govind Vicaji, a muccadam of labourers stated that the car came slowly. He saw the deceased get down the path and cross the road. The deceased seemed to be engrossed in his own thoughts without looking about him. He received a knock from the mud-guard and fell. The car did not pass over him. The car was stopped within a few yards.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to being knocked down by a motor car.

They were further of opinion that the driver was to be exonerated from all blame and that the fatality was due to the negligence of the deceased in stepping from the sidewalk into the roadway without taking care that the street was free from traffic.

BANK OF MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 25.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 8.)

selves within a year of their joining the Force on probation

Deputy Inspectors and Divisional Superintendents are officers who have gradually risen grade by grade from the rank of Sergeant or Sub-Inspector. The practical experience which they gain while serving in the lower grades under experienced Inspectors and Superintendents is in itself a professional training.

Were Sub-Inspecors of the Bombay City Police Force ever consulted as to their requirements before the residential quarters intended for them were put up?

They were not specifically consulted. The quarters form part of the new Police station and Accommodation Scheme. These structures are built in accordance with the scale sanctioned by Government, due regard being had to the requirements of this class as of all other classes of officers who are accommodated in them.

Is it a fact that revolvers intended for use by Sub-Inspectors of the Bombay City Police Force are stocked at the Head Police Office?

The answer is in the affirmative.

Is it true that Indian Sub-Inspectors are not allowed to keep revolvers with them in their quarters and the European officers of the Bombay City Force are?

The answer is in the affirmative.

MR. BHURGRI.

ALLEGED POLICE TORTURE.

Will Government be pleased to state whether the enquiry instituted by the Collector of Hyderabad, Sind, into a case of alleged Police torture has been completed?

If so, will Government be pleased to state the result, if any, of that enquiry, and to lay on the Council Table the findings and the punishments awarded, if any?

If the Honourable Member is referring to the complaint against the Sub-Inspector of Tando Jam and other officers of that police station, of maltreating Ramzan Mirjat and others on the 21st May 1915, the enquiry has been completed.

Exhaustive enquiry was made. The complaint was found to be either entirely false or so much exaggerated that it was impossible to say to what extent, if at all, the Mirjats were ill-treated. Ramzan had no signs of injury on him, and was found by the Civil Surgeon to be malingering. The complainants' stories differed materially from one another, and they failed to substantiate any part of their complaint.

Will Government be pleased to state whether any identification test of the alleged offenders has been held in the matter?

If so, what are the results of the identification test?

If not, will Government be pleased to state why no such test was held?

There appears to have been no doubt as to the identity of the alleged offenders. The Sub-Inspector was alleged to have taken an active personal part in maltreating the complainants. It is admitted that on the occasion in question the complainants were present before him.

MR. KAMAT.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, POONA

Have Government observed the letter under the heading "No admission" published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 7th July, 1916?

Yes.

If so, will Government be pleased to state why a student (the writer of the letter) who has passed the B. A. examination with mathematics as his voluntary subject was refused admission into the Poona Engineering College?

Government have no information on the subject. If the writer of the letter submits a signed petition the case will receive consideration.

MR. PARANJPYE.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Will Government be pleased to state—

Whether there exists a Government Order, Resolution, Circular or directions in any other form, according to which the Principal and the Professor at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, must be Europeans recruited in England?

The question will be discussed on a resolution to be moved by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel.

Whether Mr. A. R. Burnett-Hurst, B.Sc. (Econ.), (London), who was Professor of Economics at Muir College, Allahabad, has been apointed Professor at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics on a salary of Rs. 875 per month?

Yes.

Whether Mr. Muzumdar had been a lecturer at the College since November, 1914?

Yes.

Whether Professor Burnett-Hurst has any special qualification for teaching "Indian Economics"? If so, what?

Mr. Burnett-Hurst has been appointed Professor of Statistics, which is his special subject. He attended full courses of lectures on Indian Economics delivered at the London School of Economics. Since his arrival in India he has been making a detailed analysis of the compilation and tabulation of the statistics of British India and has also been studying the jute and other industries, and village life in the United Provinces and Bengal.

MR. V. J. PATEL.

COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Will Government be pleased to state—

Whether there is a Government Order or Resolution to the effect that the Principal and the Professor at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics shall be Europeans recruited in England?

The question will be discussed on a resolution to be moved by the Hon. Member.

Whether Mr. Burnet-Hurst, who has been appointed Professor at the College has been recruited in England"?

Mr. Burnett-Hurst was recruited in England in October 1914, for the Indian Educational Service to fill the appointment of Professor of Economics in the Muir Central College, Allahabad. From this post he was appointed, with the sanction of the Government of India, to the Sydenham College, as he was specially qualified to hold the Professorship of Statistics.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY.

Will Government be pleased to state whether any, and, if so, what steps have been taken to give effect to the resolution which I moved at the meeting of this Council in March 1916 and which was accepted by Government in terms of the amendment suggested by the Hon. Mr. Chaubal on the subject of "Creation of a City Civil Court" for the Town and Island of Bombay?

Various public bodies in the City of Bombay will shortly be consulted on the subject.

LETTER IN THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter headed "Official interference with public gatherings" which appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated the 11th July last?—Yes.

(b) Is the allegation true that the Inspector of schools under the direction of the Director of Public Instruction who was moved in the matter by the Police ordered the school authorities not to lend the school-hall for any kind of meeting?—Inquiries are being made.

SIR DINSHAW M PETIT.

RESERVED THIRD CLASS COMPARTMENT.

(a) Is it true that Railway Companies in this Presidency provide, in certain trains, a third class compartment reserved exclusively for Europeans and Anglo-Indians?—(a) Government have no information on the subject. Enquiry is being made.

(b) Will Government be pleased to state if the arrangement stated in the last question is adopted with the approval and sanction of Government?—Reply will be given when the information under 2 (a) above has been obtained.

MR. MAZHARUL HAQUE.

ELECTED TO IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKIPORE, July 25.

The result of the election by the Mahomedans of Bihar of the representative to the Imperial Legislative Council, was declared on Tuesday.

Mr. Muzharul Haque having secured 108 votes as against 69 each secured by Khan Bahadur Sarafraj Hussain Khan and Khan Bahadur Mahbub Hussain Kan and 10 by Khan Bahadur Syed Zahir Uddin, was declared elected.

MR. S. C. CHAKRAVARTY.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Yesterday Mr. C. Bagram, Barrister-at-Law appeared before Mr. Shaw, Acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, and put in a bail application on behalf of Mr. Shyam Sunder Chakraverty, Assistant editor of the "Bengalee."

Counsel was given to understand that Mr. Chakravarty was arrested under section 302, I.P.C., read with section 120 B. and was asked to renew the application on the 29th instant.

FOUTBAL AT CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

Before an enormous crowd the Mohunbagan met the 2-5th Hampshires from Secunderabad on the Calcutta ground. After a rotten display the game ended in a pointless draw, notwithstanding the extra time allowed.

On the Dalhousie ground the North Staffords from Rawalpindi beat the 79th; R.F.A., from Mhow by two goals to love.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25.

At the share market to-day continued attention was paid to coals in which there was a large turn-over, the tone of the market being firm, and the business transacted covering a large area. In the section devoted to jute mill shares there was only a comparatively small trade, prices being fairly steady but without sufficient inquiry to really test the market. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 12; Benakuri 7-12; Bengal Giridih 13-8; Bhuskajuri 16, 16-4; Bhulanbararee 33 to 34; Bhalgora 26-4, 26-8; Burrakur 21-10, 22, 22-4; Borrea 8-8; Central Dharmaband 20-8; Damuda 18-12, 18, 19, 19-4; Equitable (ord) 46-4 to 47-4; Ghusick 15-8, 15-12; Gopalichuck 7-12, 8; Kuardi 16-4, 16-8; Kosoonda 19, 19-4; Lakurka 21-12, 22; New Manbhoom 17-8, 17-12, 18; New Tetturya 8-8, 8-12, 9; Nowaghur 18, 18-4; Pench River 11-8 11-12; Royal 2-10, 2-12, 3; Saltore 13-4, 13-8, 13-12, 14; Samla Kendra 11-4, 11-8; Sejooah 13-8; South Govindpur 5-8, 5-12; Standard 31-8; Teetulmuri 13, 13-4.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 155, 156; Delta (ord) 363, 364; Empire (ord) 33, 33-4; Howrah (ord) 235, 236; Howrah A (pref) 110, 111; Kamarhatty (ord) 329 to 332; Kanknarrah (ord) 479 to 482; Kelvin (ord) 410, 411; Northbrook (ord) 28-2, 28-6.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 40-8 p.

Government Paper, 3½ per cent., was quoted at Rs. 76-10 to 76-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 77 to 77-4.

THE SAMSON CASE.

LAND ACQUISITION COLLECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Morris charged Mr. D. J. Samson, Assistant Land Manager of the Bombay Improvement Trust with having received bribes.

Mr. E. Ferrers Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. S. G. Velinkar, with Mr. D. S. Erulkar, and Mr. P. K. Kotwal defended the accused.

Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla, the Head Interpreter to the Bombay Police Court, cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was aware of the difficulties that existed in hearing in the Chief Presidency Magistrate's Court. It was not possible that witness's interpretations were not heard by the Court for he spoke aloud. Witness could recognise some dalwallas. They were not very intelligent. Witness heard Mr. Aston deliver his judgment. He did not remember Mr. Aston's referring to any slip of the pen in recording evidence. Witness did not think the witnesses were stupid though they gave stupid answers. Witness thought that they purposely gave stupid answers.

Mr. Samson gave his evidence in English. Witness did not interpret it.

Re-examined by Mr. Velinkar, the witness said that the dalwallas were intelligent enough to understand the Gujarati spoken to them by the witness. Their stupidity exhibited itself in cross-examination.

IN VALUATION MORE PARTIAL TO THE TRUST.

Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, examined by Mr. Velinkar said that he was Special Collector under the Land Asquisition Act from 1900 to 1916 when he retired. Witness had known Mr. Samson from the time he joined the service of the Trust. Mr. Samson had to appear before the witness in a very large number of cases for valuation. Witness had opportunities of observing Mr. Samson's conduct minutely. In witness's opinion Mr. Samson was doing his work concientiously and honestly in the interests of the Trust and if witness could say so he found Mr. Samson in his valuation more partial to the Trust than to the claimants.

Never on any occasion had the witness noticed an inclination on the part of Mr. Samson to favour the claimants. Mr. Samson usually proved the Trust valuation in the schemes in his charge in contested cases.

In valuation work Mr. Samson had opportunities of being dishonest if he chose but not in a single instance were witness's suspicions ever aroused as to his honesty.

Until these proceedings were launched witness had never heard anything said against Mr. Samson. Witness had always held the opinion that Mr. Samson was scrupulously honest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nicholson the witness said that outside the Improvement Trust acquisitions he had nothing to do with Mr. Samson. As a rule Mr. Samson's valuations were increased or confirmed. All that witness was concerned with was the acquisition of properties.

Re-examined by Mr Velinkar the witness said that in a few cases he thought he had to reduce the amount of compensation below the Trust valuation. Witness did not think these were Mr. Samson's cases.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned till the 29th instant at 12 noon.

THE GAMADIA BENEFACTIONS

RUPEES ONE LAKH TO PERPETUATE HIS MEMORY.

It is stated that in addition to the benefaction of Rs. 2,88,650 announced at the third-day's ceremony of the late Mr. N. J. Gamadia, his sons have decided to give away an additional sum of rupees one lakh to found a charitable institution to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST.

HAJI AHMED DADA CHARGED.

Before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, a case in which Haji Ibrahim Haji Nurmahomed charged Fatmabai and her husband Haji Ahmed Haji Hasham Dada with breach of trust in respect of Rs. 167 was called on for hearing.

Mr. Kanuga, pleader, appeared for the complainant while Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended.

The complainant alleged that he had mortgaged his property in Khandia Street for Rs. 10,000 in 1913 to the accused and the mortgage deed was made in favour of the first accused at the instance of the second accused who carried on the negotiation. Three months later the complainant executed a second mortgage in favour of Hirabai, wife of Mulji Dwarkadas. Subsequently the accused sold the property by public auction and in rendering the accounts of sale sent a statement through his solicitors, wherein were debited Rs. 167 as paid for Municipal bills. The Municipal bill was paid by Mulji Dwarkadas and the accused dishonestly misappropriated Rs. 167, and intentionally submitted a false account.

After the complainant was examined the hearing was adjourned.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

PATHAN SENTENCED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Talyarkhan charged Zahurkhan Nurmahomedkhan, a Pathan, with possessing five packets of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested on Monday night in Duncan Road, 2nd Cross Lane. He put the cocaine in his mouth but it was taken out. He was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO

(Continued from page 6.)

attempt, earn decent dividends at the same time even after the war for the shareholders. Do your correspondents wish it otherwise? I hope, however, that when the Directors decide on certain lines of extensions, they will at once take the shareholders into their confidence.

"A Shareholder" is afraid the Agents will start a rival concern after they have attained their 10 per cent. I hope the Agents will do nothing of the sort, but is not our refusing to give them a reasonable remuneration in the *present* Company a direct challenge to them to go and do better elsewhere? The more I study your correspondents' objections the more they furnish me with reasons for immediately increasing the Agents' remuneration.

Another insinuation is made by both your correspondents that the Agents did themselves handsomely in getting Rs. 5,25,000 in cash and Rs. 15,00,000 in Ordinary shares. If your correspondents will again turn to the prospectus they will find this deal honestly set out in full. They will there find that the first item is for expenses incurred in connection with the scheme, and the second is not a *gift* either but payment for ore-fields, railway and freight concessions, reports of surveys, maps plans etc., etc.,

These concessions and properties may be safely estimated to-day at many times their value. However, there is another aspect of the matter. It is *just because the Iron Co. had all these ore-mines etc., in its control that it has been able to earn the present fabulous profits.* Markets for its finished products are high, it is true, but the real profit comes from the *raw material remaining at its pre-war cost.* If the Tatas had wanted to do the Company, they would have themselves kept control of the raw material and the Iron Company would simply have been at their mercy and might at best have made a normal *manufacturing* profit. The many lacs of profits now said to have been earned and many more in prospect for the next year are *not* this *manufacturing* profit, but the difference between their very cheap raw material (for which the Company has to thank the above costly (!) deal) and the present fabulous prices for the finished product. If the properties had belonged to the Tatas to-day they would have easily made out of the Iron Co. rupees 15 lakhs *profit per annum* during these times, by supplying it the raw products without which it could manufacture nothing.

"Common Sense" speaks of royalty also going to fill the pockets of the Agents. The prospectus here again shows us that it was only to be paid on ore sold in this country or exported. I doubt if even a ton of business has been done this way till now, but the Agents may as well enlighten us on it at the next meeting.

Another curious objection has been raised, viz., that the Agents should not have asked for any rise in their commission now when the Company is doing so well. Surely your correspondents don't mean to say that such a proposal ought to have come when the Company began to lose money?

"A Shareholder" asks what should be a fair return on this kind of (as he calls it) wasting investment. I have already shown above that the wasting part is the present ore-mines, and that the works are not a wasting property, but as permanent as any manufacturing business. As for the right returns on such manufacturing business, I find from an English reference book that in normal times the average earnings of such companies over a series of years do not exceed 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. per annum for the ordinary shareholder.

Your correspondent, "A Shareholder," speaks of "one or two similar works in Bengal, and numerous works elsewhere, some of which pay cent. per cent. and more, and the shares of which stand to-day at 10 to 15 times their face value."

So far as my knowledge goes, there is only one company in Bengal of this kind,—The Bengal Iron and Steel Co.,—and a reference to its reports does not at all bear out your correspondent's statements. Will he enlighten us as to the companies that he says have paid cent. per cent.? I know of none in the Iron and Steel trade. The average earnings of existing concerns in Europe, are as I say above, extremely modest, and the companies that have shown better results are those that sell, not half-finished products as our Iron Co. still does, but highly finished products like machinery boilers, etc., etc., in which they specialise. As I am speaking to Indian investors, I shall only point out to them that—

1. Our Iron Co., in respect of its raw material, is in a far safer position than cotton mills;
2. the investment is therefore relatively more stable;
3. that we should therefore be satisfied with a *smaller* average return than from mill shares.—Yours, etc.,

ANOTHER SHAREHOLDER.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR WEDNESDAY, THE 26TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

289-15.—Tyabji D and Co., Doongersey Gangji & Co., a firm v. Jethmal Jamnadas, Bhaishanker K & G, Part Heard.
666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.
1289-15.—Bhaishankar K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.
683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.
1441-15.—N C Dalal, Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.
1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.
449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.
589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.
362-15.—G H Dalal Chhotalal Ramchordas Shroff v. Mohanlal Purshotamdas Bhavar, Mehta D & L.

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All matter for publication and letters for the Editor must be addressed to the Editor, simply, and not to any individual by name. All business communications should be addressed to the Manager.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 26, 1916.

THE BLESSED WORD.

It seems sheer waste of time to draw attention to the vagaries of the censorship and the exasperating and needless delays to which telegrams of the highest public importance are subjected without any reason, and, what is more insolent, without any explanation being offered. While we are still without an explanation of the "accident" which delayed the publication of the telegrams containing the statements of Mr. Asquith and Lord Lansdowne on the Irish question, a whole batch of messages about the mess in Mesopotamia, dated July 20th, is let loose on July 25th,—a delay of five days. If we had not drawn attention prominently to the paragraph, containing Mr. Chamberlain's account of all India had done in the war, which was modestly lurking in the Secretary of State's message to the Viceroy, we suppose these messages would still be lying on the table of some sub-deputy-sub-assistant-censor; for, it is difficult to conceive of any cause but of an accidental character for the delaying of these telegrams. These revelations of the accidents that are liable to occur in the censorship department make one wonder how many accidents take place that we never hear of, and whether there is not a scandal concealed behind the censorship as great as that of the advance to Bagdad.

Not very much new light is thrown on the main issue of the latter deplorable business, by the discussion in Parliament, and now that everything has been relegated to a secret enquiry we shall presumably hear nothing more about it till after the war. But it becomes clearer than ever that the blame for the initial and later blunders lies upon the head of Sir John Nixon, who conceived the hare-brained notion that the forces at the disposal of General Townshend were sufficient, not only for an advance on Bagdad but for the occupation of the city. *Prima facie* the suggestion was of so doubtful a character that a committee of representatives of the War Office, the Foreign Office, the India Office and the Admiralty considered the whole question of the practicability of the advance. Later, the Indian authorities intervened with their approval provided that a complete division was despatched to Mesopotamia in two months. The Home authorities were apparently still chary of accepting the proposal, but ultimately the despatch of two divisions was arranged for and the advance was sanctioned. Even then the Home authorities do not seem to have been wholly satisfied, for they still left it to General Nixon to consider whether the advance was practicable and advisable under the circumstances. Whether it was wise or expedient, having regard to General Nixon's original views on the matter, still to trust entirely to his discretion, we are inclined to doubt,—wise it was not, in view of subsequent events. But a question the committee of enquiry will have to decide is whether the Government were justified in leaving the decision to General Nixon, without enquiring specifically from him what were the views of the man who was ordered to undertake the expedition. It seems to us that had such an enquiry been addressed to Sir John Nixon, asking him specifically whether General Townshend was confident of success, we might have been spared the disaster that occurred. But, in any event, the responsibility that rests upon General Nixon is very heavy, for he might well have waited until General Townshend was assured of the support of the two new divisions that were promised. But General Nixon was apparently obsessed with the idea that the advance on and occupation of Bagdad could be carried out, without even the one division that the Indian Government considered necessary, let alone the two that the Imperial Government decided to send him, and it was upon his view that the Home authorities and the Indian authorities very naturally acted, after having given full consideration to the matter. Thus all the reckless charges that have been hurled at the head of the Government at Home and the authorities in this country of having forced this advance upon the military are found to be without an atom of justification. We are always hearing these accusations of the politicians having over-ridden the opinion of their expert advisers, and a military disaster seldom occurs without a certain school of critics insisting on taking this view, regardless of all the evidence to the contrary. It is very deplorable, because the British public, or a large section of it, is misled into the belief that it is the politicians that are at fault and not the generals. Whereas what they have to learn is that the military system on which the army has depended for years does not give us a high standard of intelligence among the officers and does not bring the most intelligent people to the top of the tree, but often enough the dunderheads who create the disasters. And until the public learns this we shall continue to have disasters. Fortunately there are signs that the experiences of the present war and the necessity for intellectualising the commissioned ranks of the army that it has created, are driving the lesson home.

Mr. Chamberlain, in concluding his statement strongly defended Sir William Meyer from the absolutely unfounded allegation that he had starved the expedition. What sort of justification there could have been for this suggestion we are at a loss to understand. It was a most malignant and wicked suggestion without an atom of justification, on a par with the attempts persistently made in certain quarters nowadays to represent India as playing a stingy part in the war. We are grateful to Mr. Chamberlain for having taken the opportunity to present to the House of Commons an account of the great services rendered by this country since the beginning of the war. He pointed out that India had achieved more than she was expected to perform. He might have said that India had achieved far more than anyone in his wildest dreams could have supposed she would achieve in any European war. At the very outbreak of the war two infantry and one cavalry divisions were sent to France, two brigades being added later. A division was sent to Africa, two divisions and a brigade of cavalry were sent to Mesopotamia, a brigade of cavalry and a division of infantry to Egypt,—all this in addition to the mobilisation of two divisions on her own frontiers, the present to the War Office of six hundred officers of the Indian Army and innumerable other forms of assistance. No other part of the Empire has made such contributions to the war. And yet we find that, when a committee is appointed to enquire into events in which India has an equal, if not a primary interest, room is found for Australia on the enquiry but not for India.

Notes of the Day.

The Triumph of the League.

The election of Mr. Mazurul Haque to the Imperial Council to represent the Mahomedans of Behar by such a sweeping majority in the face of the fiercest opposition, is a great triumph for the progressive party. And it is a further triumphant vindication of the policy of the League. We suppose that papers like "The Statesman" will attempt to keep up the pretence that the League represents only a few busybodies and is really out of touch with the real body of Moslem opinion, but the little respect which this pretence has secured in the past, will dwindle to nothing in the future, in the face of the repeated signs, wherever an opportunity occurs, that the leaders of the League command so strongly the support of the bulk of Moslem opinion as expressed by the constituencies created by the Government to represent the Mahomedan community in the Councils. We hope the official world will now realise how hopelessly it has been at sea during the past year in its efforts to frustrate and belittle the League.

Lord French on Lord Haldane.

A notable tribute to Lord Haldane's work at the War Office was paid by Lord French to that much maligned statesman, during mail week, in his speech to the London Volunteers. He declared, speaking of volunteers generally, that

it was reserved for Lord Haldane to bring them to the zenith of their reputation and value. The nation is indeed deeply indebted to the determined energy, skill, and foresight of that great and distinguished statesman. It was he who saw the real use to which they might be turned, and the general result was that great Territorial Army which is administered by those invaluable Territorial County Associations, the conception of which was surely one of the greatest strokes of genius any statesman ever exhibited. And what has been the outcome of all this? The answer is clear to any one who in the last two years has cast his eyes across the Channel, and observed the magnificent deeds in the field of those glorious Territorial divisions of citizen soldiers, who as volunteers have given their life's blood for King and Country.

"The Spectator's" Comment.

In view of the gross attacks made on Lord Haldane by a certain section of the Tory press, it is refreshing to read what a Unionist organ of the highest repute, "The Spectator," has to say on Lord French's tribute. Can any one deny, it asks,

that Lord French is competent to express an opinion as to the value of Lord Haldane's services? Will any one dare after these words to pursue Lord Haldane with the unjust attacks to which he has been exposed? The malignancy, as well as the folly and ignorance, of the accusations brought against Lord Haldane are a public disgrace. Lord Haldane made mistakes in his political diagnosis, as did his colleagues, but to describe him as a pro-German is preposterous folly. In many ways he was and is the strongest anti-German in the country. It was not he who hesitated in August, 1914, as to the need of standing by France and Russia. Yet some of the men who thought then that "there need be no war" are regarded as flaming patriots and he is suspected as a friend of Germany. It is a gross injustice.

Germany's Attitude.

We are aware that the reports which are published in London from time to time in regard to the internal condition of Germany should be received with caution, but some importance attaches to one which so cautious a writer, as "Wayfarer" in "The Nation" gives. It is that

of a recent visitor to Berlin. He found London's swarming, hustling hives a Babel in comparison. The Berlin streets were singularly silent, men of military age were not seen in them, all talk was on the war, and though defeat was not spoken of, peace was the real theme, joined with the fear of England as the power that meant to see Germany torn asunder. The obdurate Prussian spirit still dominated policy, but the differentiation from the Southern tone was marked, nor was the real note one of confidence. That tenders are still thrown out to us cannot be doubtful or that agents professing to represent official Germany go on speaking of a war without annexation, and of a specific withdrawal from *all* the territory occupied in the West. None of these approaches travel beyond the outer barriers. But within these limits there is a going and coming such as no earlier stage of the war has seen.

Wordsworth in Parliament.

It is not often nowadays that members of Parliament are treated to quotations from the poets in support of arguments advanced for, or against, the matter-of-fact measures that usually come up for discussion in that assembly. But Mr. John Burns, whose intervention after a long interval of self-imposed silence was warmly cheered by the House, would appear to have made an effective use of a quotation from Wordsworth on the 3rd instant and, to all intents and purposes, to have carried the day with him. The occasion was the second reading of the South-Eastern and London, Chatham and Dover Railway Bill introduced by Government. One of the objects of the measure was to enable the Charing Cross Railway Bridge being strengthened with certain new structures. The measure, however, was opposed by a number of Members, including Mr. Burns, on the ground that it would perpetuate the present disgraceful condition of the Bridge,—"the ugly and wrongful structure," as one Member described it,—and would hinder the accomplishment of the transfer of the Charing Cross Station to the Surrey side. Mr. Burns, in opposing the Bill, made an eloquent plea that Parliament should not allow any obstacle to be interposed to the beautification of London at this point.

The Beauty of the Thames.

Just over a hundred years ago, said Mr. Burns,

Wordsworth, viewing the river from old Westminster Bridge towards Waterloo Bridge, wrote:—

Earth has not anything to show more fair:
Dull would he be of soul who could pass by
A sight so touching in its majesty.

Wordsworth would never have written that if Charing Cross railway bridge had intervened. Constable painted one of his finest pictures of the magnificent sweep of the river from Westminster Bridge to Waterloo Bridge, and Canova, one of the greatest Italian artists, said to get a view of a single arch of Waterloo Bridge was worth coming from the remotest corners of the earth. By the erection of the ugly Charing Cross Bridge Wordsworth's vision had been blotted out, Constable's picture had been effaced, and Canova's dream of Waterloo Bridge was not discernible from Westminster Bridge. He hoped the House would throw out the bill, and leave the way open for the scheme of a Surrey side station and a fine new road bridge across the river to be realised.

As was to be expected, the Bill was thrown out by 67 to 25.

"Coaling Ports of the World."

According to an article in the June "Harper's Magaine," there are about one hundred and forty coaling ports scattered over the seven seas: from Panama, lying in strategic position at the Canal entrance, to the remote South Sea Island port of Apia, but there are none so essential to shipping, and none so celebrated on all the water-fronts of the world as Gibraltar, Port Said, Colombo, Singapore, and Nagasaki, on the main trade route to the Orient. For ships London bound on the long, eleven-thousand-mile voyage from the Far East, necessary stops are regularly made at these ports by both cross-sea liners and plodding cargo-carriers.

A Million Tons a Year.

Port Said was unheard of, and Nagasaki was unvisited by the seafaring men of the full-rigger age, for trade routes and ships have changed since the tea-clipper left Whampoa and made London without calling at a port. The present-day mail-steamer, making eighteen knots an hour, is unable to carry sufficient coal for an eleven-thousand-mile passage without renewing the supply in way ports; and the modern tramp steamer, built to carry as much cargo as can be stowed, and barely enough coal to drive the engines from one coaling-port to the next, is in the same predicament. Huge supplies of coal are kept in all these ports for the needs of arriving shipping. At Port Said, for instance, a million tons of coal are landed each year from colliers which daily arrive from England to supply the shipping which passes through the Suez Canal.

PUNJAB MOSLEM LEAGUE.

PROTEST AGAINST MR. SHAFI'S. NOMINATION TO COUNCIL.

At an ordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League, on Wednesday last, the resignations of K B. Sirdar Abdul Rahman, and Chaudhri Nabi Baksh, pleader, late President and Vice-President of the League respectively, were accepted with regret that they have misrepresented facts in the Press, without the slightest regard for the true state of affairs.

The following resolution was also passed unanimously:—

"That this meeting of the Executive Committee of the Punjab Moslem League, respectfully but most strongly protests against the nomination to the Imperial Legislative Council, on behalf of the Moslem community of the Punjab of Mr. Mohammad Shafi, a gentleman, who does not even enjoy the minutest shred of confidence of the people, and regrets that in these days of "the changed angle of vision," the Government should nominate a representative of the Punjab Moslems, a figure that is absolutely out of touch with the pulse of his co-religionists."

Mian Mohammad Din, Bar.-at-Law, was unanimously elected as Vice-President, of the League.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY.

SIR T. HOLLAND ON WORK OF INDIAN LABOURERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 25

At a meeting of the Indian Mining and Geological Institute held at Asansol on Madras, Sir Thomas Holland said:—The installation of engineering works on coal fields, like those of Kumardhubi, the extension of the Kulti Iron Works and the successful manufacture of first class steel by Messrs. Tata and Sons had made the coal mining industry more completely self-contained and less dependent on the importers of materials as well as the imported articles of machinery. Soon after the successful financial flotation of the Tata Steel Company the Calcutta commercial people frequently remarked that the project was fifty years ahead of its time, but the last two years showed that it was not five minutes too early. But for these works the Calcutta engineering firms would have been partly closed down by the war, but, instead, they have now contributed valuable additions to war munitions for the benefit of the Empire and their own profit. But, it is not the financial success of this enterprise that concerns one so much as the demonstration it affords of the kind and quantity of work that can be done by Indian labourers if they are properly organised and if they are caught young enough to escape the disturbing influences of what is temporarily passing in India under the name of higher education.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Some shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. have expounded in your columns the pros and cons of the proposals to be submitted at the extraordinary general meeting on the 27th instant, and raised various points on which they call for a reply. Will you allow me as a fellow shareholder to place before the public how the proposals strike me?

Firstly, there appears to be apprehension in the minds of your correspondents as to the "life" of the Company, and one correspondent even anxiously inquires what Government will do. Evidently he fears confiscation the moment the lease is over. Perhaps he is referring to the lease of the Gurumaishini Iron Ore property, which has been granted by the native State of Mourbhanj with which lease Government has no concern. He should also have known, if he has carefully read the prospectus, that the Government, far from having any such intention gave great help and encouragement to the Company i.e. its inception by undertaking to buy from it 20,000 tons of rails every year, long before the foundations had been laid of the Sakchi Works. Now after experience of the valuable service such works have been able to render the Government in the supply of munitions in a crisis like this, we can safely count on further benevolent help and encouragement from the Government.

As regard the lease of the Iron Ore property, I hope your correspondent will feel reassured by the knowledge that the lease of the Iron Ore mines runs for 30 years, with option to the Company to have it extended for another 30 years. Al property that can count on a life of at least 60 years is surely not the "wasting" security that your correspondents lay so much emphasis on. However, this life applies only to "the Ore Mines, and not to the Sakchi Works, which can go on another 100 years, or as long as they can find further Ore elsewhere. It is exactly like having a cotton mill, that has to get its raw material from outside, but so long as it can get the cotton, it can go on working. But, do your correspondents know of any cotton mill in India that owns its cotton fields? I know of none.

Well, if you correspondent calls the Iron Company so well protected against vagaries of market as regards its raw material, a "wasting security," I wonder if he calls cotton mill shares securities at all,—wasting or otherwise.

He calls for precedents for paying a 10 per cent. Commission to the Agents. Will he point out any cotton mill works for less? Let me remind him that it is commission on *profits*, and not on *output* as I am afraid is still the case in some cotton mills.

Emphasis is laid on the Agents getting Rs. 50,000 a year plus 5 per cent. on profits but I find on reference to the prospectus, that it is, 5 per cent. on annual net profits, *with a minimum of* Rs. 50,000 after making proper allowances for depreciation, interest (which includes also interest payable on the debentures) and working expenses chargeable against profits, which is quite a different thing. The first payment to the Agents even of this minimum was to commence except "from and after" the 1st July, 1910, so that from its inception in 1907 till 1st July, 1910, it appears the Agents received no remuneration for their work whatsoever.

Your correspondents seem to be in favour of applying all surplus profits to extension and development of the Company. If so, the remedy is in their own hands, as they can have the dividend figure sanctioned by the Directors reduced in general meeting provided they have the support of the large body of shareholders. But, will shareholders like to forego big dividends when such are possible? I leave it to your correspondents to answer. I, for one, doubt it.

I cannot agree with your correspondent, "A shareholder" when he claims that the rise in commissions will be a drag on the Company, by encouraging distribution of profits to the detriment of development. Well, if any incentive was wanted to the Agents to enlarge the scope and extent the business of the Company, the larger commissions such extension and development would promise to ultimately bring to them would furnish that incentive. In fact, from this point of view the new proposals are in the very interests of the Company.

Since both your correspondents seem to have apprehensions as to the after-the-war situation, I should have thought they would be the first people to *welcome* these new proposals. In fact it is common talk in the bazaar that further and larger extensions are being carefully studied, and that the Company's Consulting Engineer is shortly expected in Bombay to advise upon them. These extension proposals are variously commented on in the bazaar, but to my own mind, they are "the best preparation for markets after this war." English and Continental Iron and Steel will undoubtedly again appear in our markets as soon as the war is over. We do not know what "prices" will then be, but we can at least see that they are lower than those of our competitors, so that we can hope to beat all comers in the competition, "and retain the markets" the fortune of this war has given us particularly by diversifying the products. The only way to reduce our costs is to improve our processes and increase our output so that the fixed charges by being distributed over a much larger production might tell less heavily on our costs. If, with all this, the Company has to make a loss after the war there will of course be no dividends for the shareholders, but also no commission to the Agents (except their minimum remuneration). The Agents are but human. They will do their very best to earn a handsome commission, and in the

(Continued on page 5.)

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

MESOPOTAMIA DEBATE.

WAR MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND.

ERZINJAN DOOMED.

A belated Reuter's message dated July 20th gives Mr. Lloyd George's explanation of the relations hitherto existing between the Indian Government and the War Office with regard to Mesopotamia. Mr. Lloyd George said the War Office would be responsible for transport, and it was this that had broken down. As far as could be ascertained supplies at the base were abundant at present. Concluding he insisted that any negligence or incapacity should be held to account.

In the House of Lords, Lord Islington said that the advance on Bagdad was not pressed from Home on either the Indian Government or General Nixon. The initiative originated with the military authorities on the spot, and that the Government merely acquiesced in their decisions.

Mr. Lloyd George speaking on a fresh vote of credit, said that the British generals were more than satisfied with the progress made and added: "Whatever happens in this battle I am confident that victory is assured to us."

General Haig reports that some ground has been gained near High Wood and towards Guillemont. A large portion of Pozieres is now in the possession of the British.

The days of Erzinjan are numbered, the Russians are steadily advancing on the Town.

Mr. Asquith read in the Commons a telegram sent by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions in May, stating that Government desied as soon as practicable to convene an Imperial Conference, including representatives of India, to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war.

The Attorney-General has refused to allow Casement to appeal to the House of Lords.

Official and Personal.

The Hon. Mr. S. M. Fraser, Resident at Hyderabad and Mrs. Fraser arrived from Kashmir on Monday evening.

Justice Broadway of the Lahore Chief Court has intimated, says the "C. M Gazette," that on termination of the period of his officiating appointment as a temporary Judge of the Punjab Chief Court he will not resume his post of assistant Legal Remembrancer of the Punjab.

Mr. R. G. Abbott, Local Manager, L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., who left here in July of last year to join the British Army has been slightly wounded in the thigh on the 1st July near Fricourt, and is probably out of the hospital before now.

MESOPOTAMIA CAMPAIGN.

SOME LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT.

MESOPOTAMIA.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT AND WAR OFFICE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE EXPLAINS.

(The following telegrams, though despatched from London on July 20th, were not received by the "Chronicle" until noon, July 25th.)

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

Speaking in the House of Commons Mr Lloyd George explained the relations hitherto existing between the Indian Government and the War Office with regard to Mesopotamia.

He said that the present arrangement was not the most satisfactory and consequently it had been arranged, that while India should remain the main base, the force in Mesopotamia would continue to be administered by the Commander-in-Chief, who would receive instructions from, and be responsible to, the Army Council with regard to all matters of personal administration and supplies.

Arrangements had been made to despatch to India officers who would assist in the organisation of supplies. The War Office would be responsible for transport. As far as could be ascertained supplies at the base at present were abundant. It was transport that had broken down. River transport was most difficult. He was sure that every steamer available in India had been sent out.

MESOPOTAMIA FORCES CONTROLLLED BY ARMY COUNCIL.

In reply to an interruption by Sir John Jardine, Mr. Lloyd George explained that the Army Council would have no control over the forces in India. Its control would be over the forces in Mesopotamia and over the organisation and supplying of those forces.

He was assured that legislation was not necessary to make that control absolute. The officers who were sent out would represent the War Office and the Commander-in-Chief in India would, within the limits of his resources, have the honour of requisitions for the Army in Mesopotamia.

Mr. Lloyd George welcomed the suggestion made by several members that light railways such as at Alexandria might be transferred to Mesopotamia.

He emphasised that the War Office opposition to publication of papers was initiated by the military members of the Army Council. Concluding he insisted that any negligence or incapacity should be held to account.

GOVERNING INDIA FROM LONDON.

Replying to observations of Sir Alfred Mond, Mr. Chamberlain said that he fully accepted his proper responsibility. The doings of the Indian Government would be extremely ill-done if any Secretary of State endeavoured from London to govern India or to administer the forces there. How far he and the Indian Government had discharged their responsibilities would be reviewed by the Committee on Mesopotamia, to which all documents including confidential ones would be given.

TRIBUTE TO SIR WILLIAM MEYER.

Mr. Ian Malcolm asked:—Including the Wincent evidence?

Mr. Chamberlain replied:—Of course.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain referred to the allegations of niggardliness on the part of the Indian Government and pointed out that the additional cost of the Mesopotamia force had been borne by the Imperial Government. He quoted the tribute of Sir Beauchamp Duff to the assistance of Sir Willam Meyer and said no financial difficulties were ever thrown in Sir Beauchamp Duff's way. Mr. Chamberlain concluded:—

The Indian Government has achieved more than it was expected to perform. A great oversea expedition on the scale demanded by the present war was never contemplated by the Imperial Government on behalf of India.

EFFORTS OF INDIAN AUTHORITIES

Mr. Chamberlain recalled that at the outbreak of war six hundred Indian Army officers were placed at the disposal of the War Office and Indian troops were sent to China, Egypt, France and East Africa, besides Mesopotamia, fully organised and equipped with guns.

He emphasised the difficulties arising from the unrest in the Punjab and German intrigues and asked the House to recognise the efforts of the Indian authorities to assist the Empire in peril, as well as the bravery, fortitude and endurance of the Indian troops.

DUTCH VESSELS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

AMSTERDAM, July 24.

The Dutch steamer Maas has been mined and sunk near the Noordhinder Lightship. The Government vessel Zeehond has left to assist her.

THE HAGUE, July 24.

Ten of the crew of a Dutch lugger, which was attacked by a German submarine, were drowned.

ADVANCE ON BAGDAD.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?

DISCUSSION IN HOUSE OF LORDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Lords Lord Crewe made a statement on the same lines as Mr. Asquith and Mr. Chamberlain.

Lord Cromer asserted that much of what had happened was due to Lord Kitchener's reforms.

Lord Sydenham said that nothing had been done to remedy the deficiencies of the Indian military organisation of 1911.

Lord Islington announced that he had just seen a telegram stating that all the troops in Mesopotamia were now provided with full rations except vegetables and milk.

He said that it was upon the original suggestion of General Nixon, that he considered himself in a position to open the road to Bagdad, that consultations began General Nixon was then confident that he could occupy Bagdad without reinforcements and that these would only be required to hold the position when won.

A committee was constituted containing representatives of India, Foreign and War Offices and the Admiralty to advise on the practicability of the advance. This was subsequent to October 3rd.

A few days later the Indian Government recommended an advance, provided that a complete division arrived in Mesopotamia in two months.

The Government decided to send two and telegraphed on the 23rd sanctioning the advance if General Nixon was satisfied that the available forces were sufficient.

ADVANCE NOT PRESSED FROM HOME.

Therefore the advance was not pressed from home on either the Indian Government or General Nixon. The initiative originated with the military authorities on the spot and the decision was only taken after full consultation between all the competent authorities here, in India, and on the spot. They were unanimous that the advance could be made. The Government merely acquiesced in the decisions of the military authorities.

Lord Islington further stated that since March there had been sent out a complete general hospital with 36 officers and 201 other ranks, in addition to 210 medical officers and 625 others and 609,000 yards of mosquito curtains. Eight hospital ships were being constructed and sixteen had been ordered.

To help the outflow from Mesopotamia there had been sent to India a general hospital station with 78 officers and 314 others, a motor ambulance with four officers and a hundred others, 129 Army medical officers and 222 others and 198 lady nurses.

DIFFICULTIES OF TRANSPORT.

Lord Midleton asked:—What proportion has been sent up the river?

Lord Islington replied that he had no information, and added that measures were being taken to obviate the difficulties of transport.

Of twelve paddle steamers asked for, two had arrived, two were *en route* and two were being constructed. Thirty-two were arranged for in India and sixteen had arrived. Lord Islington gave further figures regarding other steamers, tugs, barges and launches.

A supply officer for Mesopotamia had been appointed and he hoped that the improvements would remove doubts that the troops were properly cared for.

EVERYTHING POSSIBLE BEING DONE.

Lord Curzon said that the Vincent Commission report was *en route* for England. They were satisfied. The Viceroy had asked the Commission if there was anything in the report requiring immediate action and they replied No. He believed that everything possible was being done.

Lord Midleton questioned the sufficiency of rations.

Lord Islington said he believed the ration was in the same quantity as in France.

In reply to Lord Beresford he reiterated that neither the Government nor the Indian Government had information of any criticism on the part of General Townshend regarding his force going forward.

BILL INTRODUCED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Asquith introduced the Bill to constitute the Dardanelles and Mesopotamia commissions.

WAR EXPENDITURE.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S CONFIDENCE.

"VICTORY IS ASSURED TO US."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

In the Commons this evening Mr. Asquith moving the vote of credit of 450 millions stated that the average daily war expenditure was four million nine hundred and fifty thousand. The six millions mentioned by Mr. McKenna represented all outgoings.

The total expenditure from April 1st to July 22nd was 559 millions. We had 41 millions in hand. The Navy, Army and munitions had cost 379 millions, loans to the Allies and Dominions 157 millions and food supplies, railways, *etcetera* 23 millions.

Mr. Churchill complained that Mr. Asquith had not reviewed the military situation.

Mr. Lloyd George replied:—You cannot review the military prospects in the middle of the battle. Prospects are good and our generals are more than satisfied with the progress made and are proud of the valour of our men.

Great as was the British infantry in the days of Wellington, it was never greater than now. One thrills with pride to belong to the same race. Our citizen army is hurling back the most formidable foes and whatever happens in this battle, I am confident that victory is assured to us.

I feel beyond everything confident, because numbers and all other resources are on our side and our soldiers have proved that British resourcefulness and intelligence are going to snatch the victory in a few months, over what appeared at one time to be an invincible military Power.

MAN-POWER OF THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Lloyd George said that our steel helmets were better than the German, French or Italian. They had saved thousands of lives. He believed that the idea of a protective shield for the body could be further developed.

Referring to further utilisation of the man-power of the Empire he said that the whole qpestion must be reviewed. He did not doubt that action would be taken shortly. The French had used their man-power to the largest extent and there was no reason why we should not follow their example. We were turning out every month more heavy guns than were possessed by the whole army at the beginning of the war. This was a triumph for British engineering but more were still wanted.

ERZINJAN DOOMED.

BEING STEADILY ENVELOPED BY RUSSIANS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

PETROGRAD, July 24.

The days of Erzinjan are numbered; the Russians are steadily advancing on the town from the south and north, while eastward their vanguards are only fifteen miles off.

HEIGHTS OF AGLIK CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PETROGRAD, July 25.

A communiqué says:—The western front was quiet. On the Caucasian front the Russians, after repelling two Turkish counter-attacks, occupied the heights of Aglik, in the neighbourhood of Erzinda man, east of which the Russians occupied a line from the River Douroum to Davasi. Cavalry reached a line between Boztapa and Mertekle.

AUSTRO-SWISS FRONTIER. CLOSED.

LAST OF AUSTRIA'S HUMAN RESOURCES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 25.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 24:—The "Daily Telegraph's" Milan correspondent says that the Austro-Swiss frontier has been closed. This is attributed partly to the despatch to Galicia of Austria's last human resources; 400,000 swept up from depots from Italy, from Serbia and from hospitals partly to the desire to conceal internal disorders.

LATE SIR JAMES CAIRD'S ESTATE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The late Sir James Caird of Dundee left a million sterling.

POST-WAR TRADE PROBLEMS.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE TO BE CONVENED.

INDIA AND DOMINIONS TO BE REPRESENTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.

Replying in the House of Commons to a series of questions put by Sir Owen Philipps and others regarding representation of the Dominions on the Committee on Industrial and Commercial Policy after the war, Mr. Asquith read a telegram sent by Mr. Bonar Law to the Dominions in May, stating that Government desired as soon as practicable to convene an Imperial Conference, including respresentives of India, to consider the commercial policy to be adopted after the war, intimating the intention prior to the Conference of forming a committee in England to discover whether an agreement among British parties on the fiscal question was possible under the changed conditions caused by the war, and assuring the Dominions that the appointment of this committee, whatever its results, would not unduly delay the holding of the Imperial Conference or interfere with the free discussion of problems with the oversea representatives. The Dominion Governments concurred and a committee was accordingly appointed.

Mr. Macmaster asked:—In view of the fact that the principle of representaton of the Dominions was recognised at the Paris conference, wasn't it possible in working out details of the scheme that the Dominions should be represented?

Mr. Asquith replied:—Mr. Hughes went to the Paris conference to represent the Empire, not any particular Dominion.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL TO THE LORDS.

LEAVE REFUSED BY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.

The Attorney-General has refused to allow Casement to appeal to the House of Lords.

GERMAN CRUELTY AT RUHLEBEN.

ANOTHER INDICTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 24.

A report signed by the American Ambassador in Berlin on the housing of British prisoners at Ruhleben constitutes another indictment of German cruelty.

"It is intolerable," it says, "that educated people should be herded six in a horse-stall and the conditions in lofts are worse. There is a floor-space of 25 by 30 feet for 64 prisoners and the roof slopes to 56 inches from the floor. Semi-darkness is probably the cause of depression and mental trouble. The prisoners have nowhere to dry their wet clothes and are not provided with soap. The present conditions will be impossible during another winter."

FISHING IN PROHIBITED WATERS.

DUTCH VESSELS IN PRIZE COURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

As Dutch fishing vessels are selling ninety per cent. of their herrings and quantities of other fish direct to German buyers Great Britain has placed a number of Dutch fishing vessels in the Prize Court and detained others which persistently fish in prohibited waters despite the warnings of their own Government. Recognising, however, the possibility of hardship, the British Government has offered to confer with Dutch fishing interests to devise means to alleviate the situation.

GERMANY'S MERCHANT SUBMARINES.

SOMETHING GONE WRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The "C. & M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

London, July 24:—The Deutschland's departure has been delayed for some reason which is not explained and the Bremen's arrival likewise. The Germans are anxious.

BRITISH OFFENSIVE.

GROUND GAINED NEAR HIGH WOOD.

LARGE PORTION OF POZIERES HELD BY BRITISH

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

General Haig reports in a communiqué this afternoon:—Some ground has been gained near High Wood and towards Guillemont. A large portion of Pozieres is now in our possession.

FIGHTING CONTINUES AT POZIERES.

AUSTRALIANS TAKE PART.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 25.

A British communiqué says the Australians took part in the fighting at Pozieres. There was considerable artillery activity on other parts of the battle front.

Fighting continues at Pozieres. The prisoners captured by the Australians have reached six officers and 145 of other ranks.

ACTIVITY OF FRENCH AEROPLANES.

RAILWAY STATION, HUTMENTS AND AERODROME BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 24.

This afternoon's communiqué says that the night was calm on the Somme. The weather has been bad. We took over 800 prisoners at Chapelle-sainte-fine in ten days.

Two enemy aeroplanes have been felled. We bombed the railway station at Conflans, hutments at Vigneulles near the barracks and an aerodrome at Dieuzi.

FRENCH SUCCESS ON THE MEUSE.

A REDOUBT CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, July 25.

A communiqué says north of the Somme and south of the village of D'Estrees we captured an enemy battery. Since July 20th we have captured beyond the Sommet over 60 machine-guns.

Our infantry took a redoubt immediately west of Thiaumont, capturing five machine-guns and 40 prisoners.

ANZAC GALLANTRY NEAR ARMENTIERES.

ENEMY'S FRONT LINE PIERCED UNDER HEAVY SHELL-FIRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 25.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—London, 24th July:—Captain Bean, the official press representative with the Australians in France, treats the affair south of Armentieres as an attack rather than a raid. He says the troops on the left seized the German front line and passed beyond to the further trenches of the first system in the centre. The Australians carried the whole of the first system and reached the more or less open country beyond.

On the right, the troops had to cross a wider stretch of country, between the trenches, where the Germans were ready with a number of machine-guns. Despite brave efforts our men here were able to reach the German trenches only at isolated points. From these they were subsequently driven. This enabled the Germans to concentrate their fire on the trenches captured.

WAIST-DEEP IN WATER.

They also turned water from its channel down the trenches on the left flank, where the Australians were soon waist deep in water. The men endured a tremendous bombardment until the following morning, when, after eleven hours, those retaining a small portion of the German position were ordered to retire.

By dint of brave work the engineers and infantry had managed under heavy shell fire to dig communication trenches to the German trenches. The troops were thus able to retire with losses which were slight, when the extraordinary difficulty of the operation is considered.

LOSSES INFLICTED ON THE ENEMY.

The enemy's shell fire was heavier and more continuous than had ever been known at Gallipoli. Many of the men were entrenched, but bore themselves worthily of the Anzac traditions. At least 200 prisoners and several machine-guns were captured and many Germans were killed.

SUBMARINE B 2 'S' DARDANELLES EXPLOIT.

LT. COM. HOLBROOK AND COMPANY AWARDED £3,500.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 24.

The Prize Court has awarded £3,500 to Lieut.-Commander Holbrook and company of submarine B 11 for sinking the Turkish battleship Mesudieh in the Dardanelles, after diving beneath five lines of mines.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION AT POONA.

SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS

MR. PARANJPYE'S RESOLUTION.

GOVERNMENT DEFEATED.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL BILL PASSED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA July 25.

Weather conditions were not quite ideal when the adjourned meeting of Bombay Legislative Council began at the Council Hall, Poona, at noon to-day. Barring Mr. Ebrahim Adamji Peerbhoy whose election has been declared void by the Government, there were four absentees. Precisely at twelve Lord Willingdon took his seat.

After swearing in of Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta and interpellations the Bill to further amend the Bombay Municipal Act was taken up for second reading and soon passed into law. The only three who took part in the discussion, were Mr. G. S. Curtis, member in charge of the Bill, Mr. C. V. Mehta and the President. Mr. Mehta as the new representative of the Corporation thought he would be failing in his duty if he allowed the findings of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Bill, go unchallenged. But he was called to order by the President for speaking on the clause relating to the Schools Committee which had been dropped.

Mr. Carmichael next introduced the Bill to further amend the Bombay Abkari Act. Discussion on this Bill was rather prolonged, many non-official members strongly objecting to the clause which proposed to bring Kaira District within the operation of the special provision of section 18B relating to mhowra flowers. Mr. Patel moved an amendment that the clause be left out entirely, the Government strongly objecting to the suggestion. Most of the speakers did not touch upon the other clauses and after a good deal of discussion Mr. Patel withdrew his amendment, Lord Willingdon remarking that he was much obliged for the step.

The Bill after being read for the first time was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. Curtis next introduced the Bill further to amend the Bombay Police Act of 1902. There were non-contentious clauses in the Bill and in ten minutes time it passed its first reading and was referred to a Select Committee.

The discussion on matters of general public interest were then taken up.

The Thakore Saheb of Kerwada withdrew his two resolutions about the privileges of the Talukdars and Sardars of Gujarat for representation on District and Taluk Local Boards, both of which were not favoured by Government.

Mr. Paranjpye next withdrew his resolution proposing the withdrawal of circulars to headmasters of schools restricting their discretion in making admissions the Government having already taken the initiative in the matter.

His next resolution dealing with the selection of text books in high schools was the subject matter of about two hours' debate. In the evening when eventually it was put to the vote, it seemed as if the "noes" had it, but on a division being asked, 22 voted for Mr. Paranjpye and 18 against and the resolution was carried.

The Council adjourned at 5-30 p.m. to meet again at 11-30 to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

MUNICIPAL ACT AMENDING BILL.

THIRD READING PASSED.

Mr. Cartic moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act of 1888. Mr. Curtis in moving the second reading of the bil said that at the last meeting of the Council the Bill was referred to a Select Committee. Their report was unanimous as it was intended to be. The committee had unanimously agreed that the clause relating to the presence of the Municipal Commissioner at the meetings of the Schools' Committee should be dropped. The view of the committee had received careful consideration and Government had come to the conclusion that no good purpose would be served by the inclusion of that clause. Government were aware of the discussion that was being carried on elsewhere regarding primary education in Bombay and under the circumstances thought it undesirable to exclude the clause. Government therefore accepted the Committee's report. Other clauses in it did not call for any remarks and he therefore moved that the Bill be read for the second time.

MR. C. V. MEHTA.

Mr. Chunilol Mehto in making his maiden speech said it was with considerable diffidence he rose to address the Council for the first time. Fortunately there was not much to be said at that stage but certain remarks made by the Select Committee in their report called for remarks. The report has created an impression that there was something rotten in the state of primary education in Bombay and suggested that the Corporation should be invited to bring forward amendments. In this the Select Committee had gone beyond their powers. It was asked to report upon a particular clause and without confining to it had gone into the whole system and administration of the Schools' Committee. The Corporation fully appreciated the omission of the clause regarding the Schools' Committee but the reasons given by them were calculated to cause a misunderstanding. The committee had made certain criticisms and it was highly undesirable that the administration of a public body like the Corporation should thus be criticised. Was it fair, was it correct in principle, asked Mr. Mehta, to make such statements without the Corporation being heard. The Hon. member then went on speaking about the Schools' Committee and had to be called to order by H.E. the president.

Lord Willingdon said he was very sorry to interrupt the Hon. Member on the first occasion he addressed the Council but the particular clause on which he had been speaking had been dropped and he could therefore not allow the Hon. Member to speak on that.

Mr. Mehta said, his object in touching the matter was because in his opinion the report of the committee should not be allowed to go unchallenged. As he said before, the Corporation were grateful to His Excellency's Government for dropping the clause in question.

The Bill was then read for the second time and carried.

Mr. Curtic then moved that the bill be read for the third time and passed into law. This was done.

ABKARI ACT AMENDING BILL.

REFERRED TO A SELECT COMMITTEE

The Bill further to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 was then introducted by Mr. G. Carmichael. It was explained that the object of the Bill was twofold. Clause 2 proposed to bring the district of Kaira within the operation of the special provisions of section 18 B, relating to the Mhowra flowers. Illicit distillation was prevalent in that district to an extent which was out of proportion to the area and population and measures hitherto taken to cope with the evil had proved unavailing. There were moreover good reasons for believing that habitual contravention of the Excise Law was closely connected with the persistence of crimes of violence for which the district had a bad reputation. Judging from the results obtained elsewhere from the application of Section 18 B the proposed measure would not only be effective, but would cause appreciable hardship to the people. The use of Mhowra flowers as article of diet in Kaira was only occasional and decreasing and the length of vacation and the prescribed limit of quantity would be so adjusted as to avoid interference with legitimate requirements. The object of clause 3 was to penalize as excise offence keeping or letting of premises for purposes connected with cocaine offences and to enable the taking of security from the convicted cocaine offenders.

ILLICT TRAFFIC IN COCAINE.

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that considerable illicit traffic in cocaine was being carried on in Bombay by gangs financed and supplied with cocaine, by persons who had no direct dealings with the individual sellers. These gangs occupied houses in which their members met and wrapped up cocaine in packets with a view to its ultimate sale to customers. Large sales were made by the sale of the drug in that way. It had been found by experience that the existing law was quite inadequate for dealing with those practices. The clause made provision for the prosecution of the owners of such houses while the power of taking security from persons who have been convicted of cocaine offence would be means of breaking up the gangs. The Hon. Mr. Garmichael explained at great length the evils that were prevalent at present and said that the proposed measure with its safeguards was a necessary one. He also added that from the economic standpoint it would be of great benefit. Under the circumstances he moved the Bill be read for the first time.

MR PATEL'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. V. J. Patel, moved an amendment to the effect that Clause 2 which related to the distillation of Mhowra flowers in Kaira be droped. In support of the amendment Mr. Patel said if it was proved to the satisfaction of the Council that Mhowra was being used as food for men and fodder for cattle then the legislation was redundant. He spoke at great length to show that the flower was at present being used as food and said that the Council would not be justified in stopping it. There have been famine after famine in Kaira. Under the circumstacnes he enquired whether the people would forget the habit or confirm the habit. He wanted a committee to be appointed to consider the matter before they went further and he strongly appealed to H. E. the President to do so.

Mr. Gokuldas Parekh seconded the amendment and said there should be a further enquiry by the Government into the matter.

Mr. Parekh in conclusion said that the Bill may be passed with the exception of clause 2.

Mr. Keatinge said it would have been very interesting had Mr. Patel stated to what extent mhowra was used as food. Mr. Patel had not quoted any figures. On the other hand the amount of illicit liquor must be considerable, this was a serious matter. They would be doing great disservice to the people of the district if the amendment was carried.

Mr. Pratt agreed with Mr. Keatinge that the amendment ought not to be carried. It was much to be regretted that the supporters of the amendment had not given their personal observation. He looked forward with confidence to considerable improvement in Kaira District if the Bill was passed.

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

After lunch Mr. Khare in supporting the amendment said he could not conceive that other supporters of the amendment had opposed the passing of the Bill merely for the sake of opposing Government or without proper information.

MOTION FOR POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas moved that the Bill be postponed till the next session and in the meantime the Government be pleased to supply them with all available information in the matter. He said that many of them did not know the various informations they wanted in the matter. There had been precedents for asking such adjournment, as for example the Town Planning Bill, the Talukdari Bill, etc. Further it could not be said that the measure was an urgent one as the report of the Collector of Kaira in the matter was as old as February, 1915

Mr. Carmichael pointed out that the measure was one of great urgency. It was not fair to say that the matter was as old as February 1915. They had in the meantime got through the legislative formalities to get the sanction of the Government of India, and the Bill was framed immediately the Government were able to do so. The matter was of very great importance. With regard to the question of adjournment Mr. Carmichael said that after the passing of the first reading Government would place at hon members' disposal all the reports and other available information. The question really at issue was one of yes or no. Was that section to be applied to Kaira or not?

Lord Willingdon who spoke next, said Government had gone very carefully into the matter. Mr. Patel had suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the question. If that principle was adopted the carrying on of executive government was going to be very difficult. Government got all the information they wanted and then only framed the Bill. On the first reading they discussed the general principle of a Bill only. There were future occasions on which they could go into details. Under the circumstances his Excellency hoped Mr. Lallubhai would not press his motion for adjournment.

Mr. Kamat asked for all the available papers and information in the matter before the Bill could be dicussed.

Mr. Belvi said to ask them to pass the first reading of the Bill and then to wait for further particulars was just like putting the cart before the horse Although Government had a strong case they must be made acquainted with all available particulars.

Mr. Paranjpye thought they would be putting themselves in a curious position if they passed the first reading of the Bill and then awaited further particulars. Supposing the further particulars supplied to them still rendered the amendment necessary they would not be able to move it as they would be ruled out of order.

Mr. Vaidya did not think an adjournment necessary although he thought sufficient and full reasons had not been given in the statement of objects and reasons.

The motion for adjournment was put to the vote and declared lost. On a division being taken it was found 15 had voted for and 25 against the motion.

Mr. Arthur in supporting the Bill, said that a overwhelmingly strong case had been made out by Mr. Carmichael. He was sure it would in every way be an advantage to the Kaira District.

Mr. Patel at this stage said he wished to withdraw his amendment. Some members had more information than others had. Further, as Mr. Paranjpye had pointed out if his aendment was lost at present he would have no opportunity of bringing it up again.

The amendment was accordingly withdrawn.

The original motion that the Bill be read for the first time was then put to the vote and carried.

A select committee consisting of Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Pratt, Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Lallubhai, Mr. Vaidya, Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Parekh was appointed to report on the Bill.

BOMBAY POLICE BILL.

FIRST READING CARRIED.

The Bill further to amend the City of Bombay Police Act of 1902 was then taken up.

The objects of the amendments proposed in the Bombay Police Bill are briefly as follows: (1) Owing to the wording of the definition of "place of public amusement" in section 3, clause (G) of the City of Bombay Police Act, which excludes from its scope places used for entertainments for charitable purposes, the Police have at present practically no control over charitable entertainments. Such control, however, is very necessary especially in order to guard against risk of fire.

(2) The object of the amendment of section 7 is to confer the status of Gazetted officers upon Superintendents of Police by vesting the power of appointing them in Governor-in-Council instead of in the Commissioner.

(3) The fire alarm system is being established in various parts of the city and several cases of false calls and interference with alarms have occurred. It is desirable therefore that the police should have power to arrest any person tampering with a fire alarm. At present sections 425 and 426 of the Indian Penal Code and the only legal provisions under which action can be taken in such cases. Under these sections they cannot arrest offenders until a warrant has been obtained. The proposed new section 111-a will enable the police to arrest without warrant any person wrongfully tampering with fire alarms.

The new section will also give the police power to take suitable action against persons wilfully damaging street lamps, benches, or plants in public gardens and other public property. At present under section 31 of the Act a police officer may interfere to prevent such damage but he cannot arrest without a warrant unless the offence has been committed in his presence (section 34). The new section is based on the provisions of section 425 of the Indian Penal Code and of section 1 of the False Alarm of Fire Act 1895.

Mr. Curtis said that the clauses in the Bill were of a non-contentious nature and did not call for any remarks. The Bill was then read for the first time and a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta, Dr. Fernandes, Mr. Salebhoy Barodawalla, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas and Mr. Sheriff Dewji Canji was appointed to report on the Bill.

RESOLUTIONS.

TALUQDARS AND LOCAL BODIES.

Discussion on matters of general public interest was then proceeded with.

The Thakore of Kerwada moved (1) that this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to extend the privilege to the Talukdars of Gujarat, of electing a member to represent their interest on the District and Taluka Local Boards; (2) that this Council recommends to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council to extend the privilege to the Sardars of Gujarat, to elect one member for a seat on the District and Taluka Local Boards of their respective districts.

Mr. Curtis opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government and the Thakore eventually withdrew his motion.

ADMISSIONS TO RECOGNISED SCHOOLS

The next resolution standing in the name of Mr. Paranjpye was that this Council recommends that Government be pleased to withdraw the recent circular to the headmasters of all recognised schools restricting their discretion in making admissions to their schools.

Mr. Paranjpye said that since giving notice of the motion he had learnt that the circular in question had been withdrawn and he therefore wished to withdraw his resolution.

The resolution was withdrawn.

TEXT-BOOKS IN RECOGNISED SCHOOLS.

Mr. Paranjpye then moved the following resolution:—

"(1) Head Masters should be allowed full discretion in selecting text-books, the Educational Department having a veto which should be exercised only on general, moral and political grounds and should state the objections against any book in details.

(2) As regards the suitability of a book from the Educational point of view the Department should have the power of making recommendations only."

Mr. Paranjpye in the course of his speech said:

The resolution deals with a matter which is of very great importance from the educational point of view and has been agitating the educational world from many years. Although perhaps no public and formal representations might have been made on this subject, the Council may take it from me that the state in which this question of text-books is at present, has given rise to a great deal of discontent and dissatisfaction.

Your Excellency, the grant-in-aid and recognised schools are not allowed to use any text-books but those which are on the Government sanctioned list; not only so but no books are allowed to be purchased for school libraries, except such as are mentioned in another list of books sanctioned for libraries and prizes.

Mr. Paranjpye after referring to the procedure about the sanctioning of the books, said that since the suitability of books from all points of view began to be considered at the time of sanctioning them, a large number of evils had crept in. In the first place, it may happen that the head of an Institution may regard a book as suitable which the examining committee may not so regard. But in such cases I would myself allow the Head Master to follow his own view reserving to the department only a general supervision which it can always exercise especially through its annual inspection of the schools. In the case of English books moreover, the Council will observe after a careful inspection of the list of the sanctioned books that a large number of books on it have been written by the officers of the department themselves. And it is but human that when an officer has himself written a text-book on a subject, he is likely to consider that other text-books on the same subject by other authors are not quite as satisfactory as his own. But it does not necessarily follow that that view is correct. I may be told that there are other members on the committee. But as the late Mr. Chamberlain once remarked if one man on a committee has got a decided opinion while the others have none, that one man will necessarily dominate the whole committee; but further in these cases under consideration, favour to a colleague in one case is likely to be repaid by him in kind in other cases by putting a spoke in the wheel of rival books by outsiders.

A VERSATILE GENIUS.

In these days there is a great competition among the publishers to have a hand in this vast and lucrative trade of school books and I have heard complaints, I do not know how far they are well founded, that some publishers are unduly favoured, while others do not get their publications sanctioned so easily.

A disproportionate number of books have been written by officers of the department itself. Thus for instance in the list of sanctioned books the following authors names recur continually: Perceival Wren, Marsden, Nesfield, Barrow and Fraser and so on. Some of these officers appear to have made quite a trade of writing school books on all conceivable subjects. I shall take the example of Mr. Perceival Wren who was till recently Personal Assistant to the Director of Public Instruction. I find him responsible for books on education, physics and hygiene, English composition, poetry for composition Ivanoe re-written, physiology, Swift simplified, and various other works. Members of the Council will remember that the same gentleman is well-known among the general reading public as the author of several Anglo-Indian novels. I think the department is to be congratulated on possessing such a versatile genius but I can't help wondering how it is that he was able to do all this literary work over and above his usual office work and his military duties for he was a keen volunteer and is now on active service. Again on every conceivable subject Mr. Marsden is responsible for one or more books and Mr Marsden is, I am told, a literary adviser of a publishing company at present and was a high educational officer in another Presidency some years ago. With such competition it is very difficult for new writers to get their new books sanctioned. But, Sir, not only do new books suffer in this manner but even old and recognised gems in English literature have also to take a back place What sort of an arrangement is that in which Vicar of Wakefield cannot be used in schools? The same is the case with books that are sanctioned for French. Not only are reading books subject to the sanction of the department but copy books, maps, drawing books, even pictures have to get the sanction of the department before they can be used in schools. I suppose that the time will come when every printed word anywhere seen in a school building will have to be sanctioned in whatever place it occurs.

VERNACULAR BOOKS.

The case is still worse with the sanctioning of vernacular books. Here the one aim of the department appears to be to scent sedition in every conceivable place. So far as the sanctioning of Marathi books is concerned, there is a committee the principal member of which is the Vice Principal of the Poona Training College and he is assisted by few other gentlemen. When a book is sent for sanction the Vice Principal reads it first and he has got to go over every word of it taking special care to see if any reference can by hook or by crook be made to have a political or seditious tinge. Thus for instance the life of Socrates in Marathi by Chiplunkar which has been published more than thirty five years ago and had been in use in Government schools for many years has been recently removed from the list of sanctioned books because the author is apparently in bad odour or because it was printed at a press which is out of favour although the book is a masterpiece of modern Marathi literature, and the author has been dead these thirty-four years. I am told that recently a book on Maratha history was rejected and that too even when according to the Vice Principal it had many merits because it contained many statements which were taken from such well known authorities as Grand Duff's Maratha history almost word for word but which were not considered complimentary to the British or the Mahomedans of the times of the Peshwa or Shivaji. Among other points against this book was the fact that there were on its wrappers advertisements of books which were not sanctioned and one in particular in which the opinion of the newspaper "Kesari" on a book was quoted. By the way this minute examination and hunting after allusions which can be possibly misconceived has discouraged the production of new books and authors of good repute hardly care to run the gauntlet of such criticism. I suppose if Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar were to write a text book now he would disdain to send it for sanction under the present system. I know of a Marathi text-book in Algebra which was condemned absolutely because it contained an example on Swadeshi somewhat to this effect: "A man takes the Swadeshi vow and in a month he persuades two others to do the same and so on; how long will it take for the whole of India to be converted to Swadeshi." I do not know that there is anything very dreadful in this example although perhaps if I were myself writing a book I should not have put the example in. But if we are to reject books from such considerations or to condemn teachers whose teachings can be conceived by a stretch of imaginations to encourage seditious propaganda, I am afraid that hardly any book will escape. Returning to the above mentioned book on Algebra, I find that some other objections against it were that it contained too difficult examples, that it did not contain a sufficient number of simple examples, that the price was too high, that Sanskrit rules from ancient books were quoted as a piece of interesting history that historical details were occasionally inserted in the body of the book and lastly which is the real reason for the prohibition,—that the department itself was intending to produce a Marathi text book in Algebra. In that reason really lies my whole case. The department or some officer of the department was apparently interested in some other publication. That was the great fault of the book.

There are only three books on Indian history in Marathi on the list for use in Secondary schools. Two of them are translations of books by Mr. Marsden and one is a short history of Maharashtra only. In fact nobody would care to ask for departmental sanction and risk a refusal which is very likely in the case of such books on history when objection is taken to remarks like "The breaking of idols is considered sacred in the faith of Islam." "The British renewed an unjust war with Marathas" after the Convention of Wadegaon, "Balajipant Natu was the separate spy of Elphinstone." "Hastings silenced the Bhonsla by bribe of sixteen lakhs" a statement which is taken word for word from the well known work of Elphinstone.

I hope, your Excellency, that I have fully proved that the system which leads such results as I have tried to describe to you is not a satisfactory system. The department is not competent to give its opinion on all possible books and should not try to do it either. I fully admit that the department should have a right to proscribe a book on moral or political grounds or take steps against a school which uses such books but these should be clear and not far-fetched, and should not be a matter of only a confidential communication.

The way in which the department gets books written specially for the use of primary schools is also noteworthy. This, *e.g.*, when science readers were wanted two noted scientists were asked to write books. These scientists from the nature of their science can hardly have entered a primary or secondary school. The books that they write in English are then translated word for word into the vernaculars and you can imagine what a translation is often like. The Inspector of Science teaching is now reported to be writing a book on Arithmetic for the department and I would like to know what his special qualifications for this work are. He has recently published practical science note-books each worth six annas but any science expert will tell you that the same work can be done by blank books worth an anna or two. But our department makes these books compulsory on all schools and some schools had to protest against this compulsion.

Our method is at present to lay down rules which would ensure dead uniformity. Under it we must say good-bye to all educational improvements except under strict official patronage. Educational department has got its legitimate sphere of action in stopping everything that is essentially bad; but it ought not to lay down absolute laws on subjects on which there can be an honest difference of opinion. It can watch the results of new experiments and new methods and through its inspecting officers can make recommendations on the spot but beyond that it should not go.

My Lord, it is for the purpose of preserving liberty in educational matters to educationists to as great an extent as possible that I have brought forward this resolution. It is only thus that education will really progress and if the members of this Council have the progress of education really at heart, I trust they will pass my resolution unanimously.

Mr. Phiroze Sethna supported the resolution and said that the matter deserved every consideration and that unaided schools should be more generously treated.

Rao Bahadur Naik and Mr. Mudliar warmly supported the resolution.

GOVERNMENT'S REPLY.

Mr. Sharp characterized many statements made by Mr. Paranjpye as misstatements. First of all there was misconception in the minds of many that the Principal of the Training College was the Chairman of the Text-Books Committee. As a matter of fact he was not even a member of the Committee. The fact was the books before being sent on to the Committee, always underwent preliminary enquiry at the hands of somebody to find out *prima facie* if it was worth while being considered. In the case of English books it was the speaker's sad fate to make the preliminary enquiry. In the case of Vernacular books they were sent to the Principal or Vice-Principal of the Training College. Of ten of the members comprising the Text-Book Committee only four were officers of the Educational Department. Mr. Sharp continuing said if any school wanted a prticular text-book to be used they could have applied to the Department for permission. Every manager or headmaster of a school was at liberty to do so. He was against headmasters being given absolute discretion. There were some of them who were capable of knowing good English from bad, but there were others also who were not capable to distinguish good English from bad. It was quite incorrect to say that the Department ordered aided schools to use such and such books. He denied various other statements made by the mover of the resolution.

Mr. M. B. Chaubal speaking on behalf of the Government, said the resolution could not be accepted. The Government of India were strongly of opinion that the text-books should be books permitted to be used by the Director of Public Instruction and that every book should be submitted for approval before use. He felt almost sure it would be useless to go to the Government of India. He would like to know how many instances there were of headmasters having asked for such and such books being permitted to be used in their schools.

Mr. Paranjpye having replied the resolution was put to the vote and declared lost.

On a poll being taken it was found 22 voted for the resolution and 18 against.

It was then declared carried.

The Council then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-morrow.

INTERPELLATIONS.

MR. BELVI.

MUNICIPALITIES AND LOCAL BOARDS UNDER SUSPENSION

Will Government be pleased to state the names of the Municipalities and Local Boards which are now under suspension and a brief statement of the reasons for the suspension in the case of each one of them?

The following Municipalities are at present under suspension with effect from the dates mentioned against them:—

Rajpur, 4th May 1911; Erandol, 6th September 1911; Vambori, 20th May 1914; Hyderabad, 6th December 1915.

No Local Boards are under suspension.

RECRUITMENT TO THE POLICE.

Will Government be pleased to say whether Sub-Inspectors of the Bombay City Police Force are eligible for promotion to the grades of Deputy Inspectors, Inspectors and Divisional Superintendents?

If not, what are the reasons for making a distinction in this respect between the Bomba City Police Force and the District Police Force?

What are the educational qualifications of Sergeants, Deputy Inspectors, Inspectors and Divisional Superintendents of the Bombay City Police Force. How are these officers recruited at present?

Do they undergo any preliminary professional training?

The Sub-Inspectors are eligible for promotion to the grades of Inspectors and Superintendents, but not to the grade of the Deputy Inspectors, who are promoted Sergeants.

Most of the Sergeants are recruited from the Army Reserve and as far as possible only those in possession of a first class Army educational certificate are selected. All Sergeants join at the outset on probation, and they are not confirmed in the force unless and until they have passed the departmental test in law and language (Hindustani), for which they present them-

(Continued on page 5.)

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THEFT OF S. AND T. STORES.

THE MAGISTRATE'S FINDING

SENTENCES ON THE ACCUSED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate delivered decision in the cases in which Inspector Shaw charged John J. Smith, Inspector R. I. M., Thomas Albert Earle, Sergeant, R.I.M., Thomas Herbert, Guest, Sergeant R.I.M., Ignatius Furtado, foreman, John William Wood, labour inspector, and Mathew Rozario, tally clerk, with theft of property belonging to the Supply and Transport Department.

There were three charges against Smith of theft of property of the collective value of Rs. 3,448; two charges of theft against Earle of theft of property collectively valued at Rs. 2,537; two charges against Guest of theft of property of the collective value of Rs. 1,936; two charges against Furtado of theft of property of the collective value of Rs. 1,925, and one each against Wood and Rozario of theft of property valued at Rs. 17 and Rs. 34 respectively.

Superintendent Sullivan of the C.I.D., who was assisted by Inspectors Jeffries and Doran, appeared for the prosecution; while Mr. P. Godinho with Mr. B. J. Dhondi and Mr. De Cruz, defended Smith; Mr. N. N. Saher defended Guest and Furtado; and Mr. Noronha defended Wood.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused in respect of the charges against them except in regard to one charge against Guest who was given the benefit of doubt and acquitted in one of the two charges.

THE MAGISTRATE'S FINDING.

The Magistrate held the charges proved and observed that the case against Smith and Furtado was glaringly clear. These two, who were employed in the Marine Department, must have known that the property in question belonged to the Supply and Transport Corps and had nothing to do with the Marine Department. The defence put up by Furtado could not hold water because it was proved that he had followed the carts and turned them back when he saw a Preventive Officer following him. And there was no doubt that Earle and Guest were also in the conspiracy. As regarded one out of the two charges against Guest, the Magistrate acquitted him as the property in his charge was part of the damaged property which was ordered by Government to be destroyed. This damaged property was ordered to be destroyed and was consequently of no use to Government.

Mr. Sullivan asked the Court, whilst passing sentences, to take into consideration the fact that all the accused had been in positions of trust.

The Magistrate said it was impossible to adequately check such frauds, as there was such a stress of work in the docks. Therefore whenever these thefts were discovered the accused should be severely dealt with. They had been placed in positions of trust and in these times they had committed thefts of articles meant for the brave troops fighting at the front. Smith deserved much more punishment than the others because but for him these thefts might not have been possible.

ACCUSED'S PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

Mr. Sullivan said there was one previous conviction against Smith and three against Guest.

Smith and Guest admitted the convictions.

Mr. Godinho asked the Court to show mercy to Smith, who could do nothing but throw himself on the mercy of the Court. Smith had adopted the manly course of admitting two out of the three charges. Mr. Godinho again asked the Court to deal leniently with Smith.

The Magistrate remarked Smith was a greater culprit than Earle.

Mr. Godinho said he would not agree to that.

Mr. Saher, asking the Court to deal leniently with Guest, said it was true Guest had three previous convictions but the last one was three years ago and for the last three years he had nothing against him. Since his last conviction he had tried to lead an honest life up to the present offence and had married in a respectable family. As to Furtado, he had served Government honestly for fifteen years.

Mr. Noronha, asking the Court to deal leniently with Wood, said this accused had no conviction against him and the value of the property which he had stolen was only Rs. 17. Wood had already been in custody for a month and Mr. Noronha asked the Court not to send him to jail.

Inspector Shaw said he had been instructed to ask for a severe punishment against this accused, who, he said, had put every obstacle that he could put in the way of the investigations.

The Magistrate said that in ordinary cases of theft he would have passed a lenient sentence on this accused but here the accused had betrayed the trust placed in him by Government and he had committed theft of articles meant for the troops.

BETRAYAL OF TRUST.

The Magistrate further said all the accused had been placed in positions of responsibility and trust and they had betrayed this trust. He complimented the Preventive Officer, who on seeing the carts passing out of the gate, deputed his subordinate to follow them. This officer descerved the greatest credit for his smartness. The Magistrate also complimented Superintendent Sullivan and Messrs. Shaw, Jeffries and Doran for ably dealing with the matter and putting the case fairly before the Court. The Magistrate also said Messrs. Godinho and Saher deserved credit for the manner in which they had put their clients' case before the Court.

THE SENTENCES.

The Magistrate sentenced Smith to two years' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, to one year's on the second and two years' on the third; in all to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Earle was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment on each of the two charges against him; in all to two years' rigorous imprisonment. Guest was given two years' rigorous imprisonment. Furtado got nine months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and four months' on the second; in all to thirteen months' rigorous imprisonment. Rozario and Wood were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

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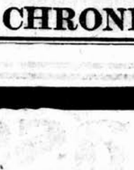
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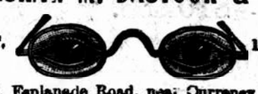
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